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Who's at the controls?

Agencies trade shots over anti-drug air war

By Jennifer Browdy

The first few months of 1984 have seen the development of a heated argument over which Federal agency should take responsibility for the expensive and often frustrating task of airborne detection of drug smugglers flying in over the borders. The debate has prompted members of the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS) to appoint a committee to study the issue and make a recommendation to Congress by the end of June.

Airborne surveillance and detection has historically been the province of the U.S. Customs Service, a Treasury Department agency. But since 1981, when an amendment to the Posse Comitatus Act allowed the Defense Department to provide limited services to civilian law enforcement agencies, military look-down radar aircraft, including AWACS planes, have been flying several missions a month for Customs.

In March, Deputy Treasury Secretary R. T. McNamar and Customs Commissioner William von Raab recommended to Congress that the Defense Department assume sole responsibility for the airborne surveillance function, allowing Customs to devote its time and money exclusively to investigations, border control and interception.

"Detection is not properly the function of the Customs Service," von Raab told Congress in hearings before the House Subcommittee on Government Information, Justice and Agriculture in March.

Echoed McNamar, "Surely all of our efforts would be better spent on a complete solution to the detection problem. That is, full Department of Defense acceptance, without reservations, of the air smuggling detection and surveillance responsibility."

The Defense Department balked at this idea, telling Congress that although it was prepared to lend Customs equipment, assuming the burden of surveillance and detection would seriously impair the nation's combat readiness.

Most lawmakers on Capitol Hill sided with the Defense Department on this issue. Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.), a member of the Senate Appropriations Committee, called the proposal "outrageous." A spokesman for Rep. Glenn English, (D-Okla.), chairman of the House investigating subcommittee, said there has been "a great deal of frustration on the Hill with Mr. McNamar, and a consensus of opinion that he is not well-informed about Defense Department priorities.

"It is clearly a Treasury Department responsibility to detect drug smuggling in the United States," English's aide continued. "The Defense Department's air-defense mission can-

ONE THAT DIDN'T GET AWAY: Armed officers from Levy County, Fla., aurround alleged drug smugglers beneath the wing of a plane carrying 1200 pounds of marijuana in this 1980 bust. The plane was spotted by U.S. Customs officers, who tailed it to a small landing strip and made the bust. Wide World Photo

not physically overlap with that of Customs for real national defense reasons."

Treasury Department officials remained unconvinced when contacted by Law Enforcement News late last month. "Mr. McNamar raised some logical, serious questions," said Sydney Wilson, a Treasury Department spokesman. "The Defense Department said no to his proposal, but there's nothing wrong with raising questions and having some debate. It's our belief that just throwing money at a program doesn't make it successful. It should always be run as efficiently as possible. So our idea was, if you've got Navy planes flying reconnaissance missions anyway, why not have them incorporate some work for Customs?"

In the short term, at least, the issue comes down to a question of money. The Treasury Department originally submitted a fiscal 1985 budget of $17 million for Customs air detection, which was scaled down from the 1984 figure of about $31 million. A considerable amount of flak was raised on Capitol Hill when it was revealed that while air detection

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Drug-war victory, like smugglers, proves elusive

Most of the Customs Service's drug-enforcement efforts this year have been focused on a single goal: stopping the flood of cocaine shipments coming in by air over the borders. Though enforcement activities are gathering momentum, many officials concede that no appreciable dent has been made in the supply of cocaine now hitting the streets.

Francis M. Mullen Jr., head of the Drug Enforcement Administration, said recently, "When you have 12 million people using it, and you have continuing ready availability of the drug, then we are losing."

It seems to be a classic case of the leaky bucket, where plugging one hole only causes a dozen more to appear. Since the establishment of the Vice President's South Florida Drug Task Force in 1982, drug enforcement officials have been congratulating themselves on the dwindling number of drug smugglers coming in through that region. But any success in South Florida has had an unwanted side effect: It has prompted more and more smugglers to fly into other areas, where Customs lacks the equipment to detect and intercept them.

Lack of equipment is a serious problem for the Customs Service. Along most of the Southern border, from Key West to San Diego, Customs has no radar capable of monitoring the low altitudes at which smugglers fly. The Defense Department, which has the necessary airborne radar equipment, flies several missions a month for Customs, totaling about 100 radar coverage hours a month for the entire country. Drug-enforcement officials say this is not adequate.

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Murphy to call it quits as head of Police Foundation in 1985

After more than ten years as president of the Police Foundation, Patrick V. Murphy has announced his plans to retire in May 1985, on his 65th birthday.

In making the announcement at a meeting of the foundation's board of directors in Minneapolis last month, Murphy said he had decided to announce his retirement a year in advance to give the board sufficient time to conduct a thorough search for a new president.

James Q. Wilson, the board's chairman, appointed a five-member committee to conduct the search. Besides Wilson, who is Shattuck Professor of Government at Harvard University, the other members of the search committee are: Robert Kasanof, a New York attorney; H. Stuart Knight, a former director of the U.S. Secret Service; Winston V. Morrow, president and chief executive officer of TICOR, and Margaret Bush Wilson, a St. Louis attorney and former chairman of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Murphy

Murphy was named president of the Police Foundation in 1973, after serving for almost three years as commissioner of the New York City Police Department. At the NYPD, much of his effort was devoted to uncovering and weeding out corruption in the department.

As head of the Police Foundation, Murphy supervised scores of research projects designed to improve policing and the ability of the police to control crime and maintain order. He initiated the establishment of the Police Executive Research Forum, now an independent association of chiefs from large police agencies. He also assisted in establishing the Police Management Association, an organization of middle-level police managers, and the National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives, an association of black senior police officials.

"Pat Murphy has made an enormous contribution to American policing through his leadership of the Police Foundation, and throughout his career as a police administrator," Wilson said. "He will leave a distinguished legacy of progress in policing for which we are all indebted. Our job will be to find a new president capable of living up to the standards he set."

Around the Nation

MARYLAND — Baltimore County Police Chief Cornelius J. Behan bas announced that two Morehead Scholars from the University of North Carolina will be participating in a summer intern program in public safety and government. The interns will ride along on routine patrol, sit in on academy classes, go out with the Marine Unit, watch the crime laboratory staff, and observe top level staff meetings. Tbe 12-week experience is designed to intensify the scholars' understanding of the complexities of police work.

Baltimore County rang up a 5.4 percent decrease in serious crime reported during the first three months of 1984, as compared to the same period in 1983. Total crime fell 2 percent, while lesser crime rose 2.3 percent. Serious offenses fell from 9,255 to 8,754, total crime was down from 16,489 to 16,155 cases, and lesser crime was up from 7,234 to 7,401 incidents.

Cases of sexual abuse are increasing in Maryland, according to state officials, and social workers contend that it's not just due to better reporting methods. Baltimore County had 129 confirmed cases of sexual abuse in 1982 that were referred to the protective services division. Last year that jumped to 199 cases, while the number of neglect and physical ahuse cases declined slightly.

MASSACHUSETTS — A woman wbo joined Mothers Against Drunk Driving after losing her husband and 18-month-old daughter in a 1978 car crash now faces drunken driving charges herself in what sbe calls a police set-up. Debbie Irwin said sbe helieves police arrested her last month in retaliation for the $875,000 lawsuit she won against the city. Tbe city is appealing tbe suit, which claimed the officers were negligent when they failed to arrest a drunken driver ten minutes before the crash that killed Irwin's husband and daughter.

NEW JERSEY — Two-man state police patrols won't deter assaults, state police Col. Clinton Pagano says. Double patrols are being sought by legislators following of the recent shooting death of a trooper who was working alone. Trooper Carlos Negron, 29, was shot to death last month when he stopped to assist a disahled van. The State Trooper Fraternal Aasociation supports the two-man patrol plan.

NEW YORK — The Nassau County Police Department ia beginning a program that will cut off police reaponse to burglar alarm-equipped homea, officea and husinesses with records of chronic false alarms. Police Commissioner Samuel J. Rozzi says that 99 percent of the activated alarm signals received hy police are false. Systems that generate three false alarms within a 90-day period will be cut off from police service.

ALABAMA — Jimmy Pearson has been hired as Ohatchee police chief. The town had been without a full-time police officer since March.

FLORIDA — Death row inmate Ottis Elwood Toole, 37, now faces charges in the 1983 shooting of a 19-year-old woman. Toole, who confessed to the 1981 kidnapping and murder of Adam Walsh, 6, of Hollywood, was sentenced to deatb last montb for a 1982 arson murder.

In Miami, the Guardian Angels vowed to patrol the new Metrorail rapid transit system, making citizens arrests when they spot crimes.

The state's longest-serving sheriff, John H. Whitehead, 59, of Union County, has announced his resignation after 32 years in office.

Under a bill recently passed by tbe State Senate, convicted drunks could be confined to minimum security jails for up to 60 days if they fail to complete an alcoholism-treatment program twice in a year. The bill is aimed at winter derelicts.

Several police officers in St. Petersburg are ignoring a ban on off-duty drinking in Oakland Park bars, and city officials may be backing off a little. The disgruntled officers are complaining that city officials are invading their private lives, and some are even talking of a lawsuit in answer to City Manager Richard Clark's directive to Public Safety Director Edward Turner. The memo said that off-duty police officers drinking in city bars "puts them in a compromising situation if something happened."

A Missing Children's Information Clearingbouse will he set up under legialation recently approved by Gov. Bob Graham. Another pending bill requires criminal hackground checks for new teachers.

Florida's first black Highway Patrol trooper was honored last month by the state House of Representatives. In honoring Alfonso Lofton, who passed away in March after a long illnesa, Col. Bobby R. Burkett, director of the Patrol, said that Trooper Lofton "was to the Florida Highway Patrol what Jackie Robinson was to baaeball."

GEORGIA — Blood-alcohol screening devicas with better detection capabilities will aoon be installed in all 825 State Patrol vehicles. Department of Public Safety Commissioner Hugh Hardison is hoping the new equipment will increase arrests by 25 percent.

Robberies at convenience and other amall grocery stores declined 76 percent from 1981 to 1983. A security campaign started in 1982 has been credited with the decrease.

MISSISSIPPI — McComb selectmen have consolidated some aspects of the police and fire departments, combining training, communications and public relations services.

SOUTH CAROLINA — Exactly one year after he became Moncka Corner police chief, Osborne L. Marsh was ordained a bishop in tbe Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

A bill that would allow videotaped testimony from children and disabled sex-attack victims and witnesses was approved by the state legislation last montb. Prosecutors would also be forced to notify victims and witnesses before plea-bargaining a case.

ILLINOIS — The Illinois House has approved a bill that would outlaw traffic-ticket quota systems. The Illinois Association of Chiefs of Police has opposed the bill, whicb now moves to the Senate, on the grounds tbat ticket quotas are needed to encourage police productivity and reduce accidents.

The state's Supreme Court has been asked to declare Morton Grove's handgun ban unconstitutional and in contradiction of state law. Two lower courts upheld the ban, and the U.S. Supreme Court refused to consider the case. A decision is not expected for several months.

Fox Lake Police Chief Robert Trinski will keep his job despite a village board vote to oust him for mismanagement in the wake of allegations of a police burglary ring. The chief's reappointment was confirmed hy Mayor Richard Hamm, who maintained that Trinski, a former Chicago police detective, had nothing to do with the three Fox Lake police officers who were seen loading stolen goods into squad cars. The officers have since resigned.

KENTUCKY — State police cited 10 motorists in each county who exhibit good driving skills and judgment during the Memorial Day weekand. A driver from each county was given $10, as part of All America Buckle-up Week.

For the first time, the Bowling Green Police Department has a firing range. Officers say it should improve weapons safety among police officers in the town.

MICHIGAN — According to report hy a state bar committee, the state provides inadequate aid for victims of crime. The report calls for the state to mandate restitution for state-paid counseling for victims of certain crimes.

OHIO — The Greater Cleveland Roundtahle, a non-political community prohlem-solving organization, has called for increased hiring of minorities in law enforcement and the media. The group called for police to recruit more minority officers, hetter prepare candidates for entrance examinations and to retrain police officers on policies relating to the use of deadly force.

The state's Supreme Court ruled last month that police do not have to remove stalks whan weighing confiscated marijuana. James W. Wolpe, charged in Licking County with possessing more than 200 grams of marijuana, felt parts of the plant were weighed that did not come under the legal definition of "pot."

Fourteen laid-off sheriff's deputies in Portage County will be called back to work part-time this montb. The county commissioners unanimously approved a transfer of $29,000 from the jail supply account to recall the deputies. Last year, 27 deputies were laid off because of budget cuts.

KANSAS — Two State Highway Patrol troopers from Salinas received the Superintendent's Award last month for outstanding duty. Trooper Michael Hover helped identify a fugitive who was later charged with murder, and he and Trooper Eric Kindlesparger disarmed a gun-wielding suspect.

In Topeka, it has been decided that fighting the statewide spread of marijuana will be a priority for the state Bureau of Investigation this summer. Seminars will be held in Great Bend and Iola this month to coordinate efforts with local agencies.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Police Chief Jim Anderson, a 23-year veteran of the Rapid City Police Department, resigned after an investigation showed that he spent $74.99 of department money to buy a tripod for personal use. Officials have decided not to file any charges unless further improprieties are found.

OKLAHOMA — The state crime victims' compensation fund is running out of money. It has about $183,000, but claims total $677,000. Victims ara eligible for awards up to $10,000.

TEXAS — Raymond K. Procunier, 60, former deputy director of the New Mexico prison syatem, haa been hired as director of the Texas prison system. He succeeds W.J. Estelle, who resigned last October.

The number of violent crimes reported in Houston from January to March of 1984 decreased 11 percent as compared with the aame period in 1983. Tbe most significant reductions were in murders, down 27.6 percent, and robberies, down 19.2 percent. Aggravated assaults and rapes both rose slightly.

CALIFORNIA — A Federal judge denied hail for ex-highway patrolman George M. Gwaltney, 42, who will be sentenced June 25 for violating the civil rights of a young woman he fatally shot while on duty in Los Angeles.

In Bakersfield, two couples were convicted of molesting, abusing, and selling their five to eight-year-old children for sexual purposes. Prosecutors say they'll seek prison terms of "literally hundreds of years" when sentencing is decided on July 6.

NEVADA — The state's superintendent of public instruction has decided that showing children sex education films that include how to determine improper sexual behavior hy an adult and how to complain about it is the best way to prevent child molestation at private schools. The comments came after the ninth civil suit was filed against the owner and two employees of a Montessori school in Reno, who are accused of sexually abusing nine pre-school children.

OREGON — In Portland, state troopers used airplanes, radar and unmarked cars to catch 2,600 speeding drivers in April, the first month of a new program to crack down on speeding. The get-tough policy is aimed at drivers exceeding 70 miles per hour.

Storm clouds in the West:

Calif. chiefs at odds with IACP programs

By Jennifer Browdy

The California Police Chiefs Association (CPCA) and the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP) have had a serious falling-out over the issues of police-agency accreditation and Operation Identification, two programs backed by IACP and disliked by the California chiefs. Efforts are underway to patch up the rift, but discussions with both sides indicate that there are still very serious differences yet to be resolved.

The conflict began last October, when the CPCA passed a resolution calling upon IACP "to immediately withdraw their support and efforts on behalf of the Commission on Accreditation of Law Enforcement Agencies and abandon the tactics heretofore employed in the furtherance of their Operation ID program."

The accreditation commission is a program that promotes a set of voluntary national standards for police departments [*see related story, this page*]. Operation Identification is a program developed by IACP that uses a computerized numbering system to identify property nationwide. Citizens may have their property numbered for a fee of $15, of which IACP receives a small percentage. The two programs have been strongly supported by IACP, but are just as strongly opposed by the California chiefs' association.

In a second resolution, dated February 3, 1984, the CPCA threatened that unless IACP removed its support from those "intrusive programs, promulgated for self-aggrandizement and profit motivation," the California police chiefs would "orchestrate an unprecedented, well-publicized, widespread and devastating mass withdrawal from membership and participation" in IACP. It accused IACP of treating the California chiefs' concerns with "silence, indifference and arrogance."

The resolution was signed by Barstow Police Chief H.O. "Sonny" Davis, then president of CPCA. The group's current president, Montebello Police Chief Leslie Sourisseau, refused to comment on the issue, saying it was an "internal matter." But other CPCA members contacted by Law Enforcement News said that while the issue was serious, they did not believe the conflict would actually escalate to the point of "mass withdrawal" from IACP.

IACP President Howard Runyon said that the problems surrounding the accreditation issue were the result of "misunderstanding and lack of communication" between IACP and the California chiefs, which would soon be resolved, he said, by a resolution just passed by the IACP executive board.

Chief Michael Shanahan of the University of Washington Police Department, chairman of IACP's Division of State Associations of Chiefs of Police, was one of those who drafted the IACP resolution.

"The position IACP has taken with regard to accreditation," he said, "provides for local option, choice of participation in the national program, but it does not erode the concept of local control of the police."

Shanahan said the IACP resolution "supports the concept of accreditation, and recognizes that there exists a national commission, but also recognizes that the states and individual police departments may choose not to participate or to contract with the IACP program."

Former CPCA president Davis said he had not received a copy of the IACP resolution, but, he said: "It sounds like we are finally on the same wavelength. We don't object to establishing national professional standards; we just want to let the individual states decide how they want to handle it." The IACP resolution, he said, "sounds like what we were looking for."

Chief John J. Norton of the California State Police, who is 2nd vice president of IACP, said he believes the accreditation issue will be laid to rest by the IACP resolution. But he went on to state that the dissatisfaction with

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Fla. police department is first to win accreditation

The Mt. Dora, Fla., Police Department has become the first law enforcement agency in the country to be accredited by the Commission on Accreditation for Law Enforcement Agencies. The 21-member commission voted unanimously in favor of Mt. Dora's accreditation at a meeting in Chicago on May 24.

Mt. Dora participated in a pilot test of accreditation standards and procedures before the commission began accepting applications for accreditation in late 1983. The 24-member municipal department will hold its accreditation for five years.

The accreditation process consists of a thorough self-assessment followed by an on-site assessment by a team of trained professional peers, generally from different states. The commission, which is composed of representatives from law enforcement agencies, state and local government, the judiciary and business, then meets to determine if the agency has met the national standards, which number more than 600.

A spokesman for the commission said that between 20 and 25 agencies are in the process of self-assessment now, and will soon become candidates for accreditation. The commission's executive director, James V. Cotter, said recently that more than 100 police agencies have applied for accreditation since the final standards, policy and process were approved in late 1983.

Chicago puts the brakes on high-speed pursuits by police

Too many police officers are being injured and too many squad cars wrecked during high-speed chases in Chicago, and the top brass at the police department intend to do something about it.

Police Superintendent Fred Rice is planning to institute much stricter regulations regarding high-speed pursuit, according to Deputy Police Supt. Matt Rodriguez.

Rodriguez said the new guidelines will get supervisors more involved with the decision-making process as an incident is unfolding. "We want the supervisors to interject themselves into chase situations," he said. "We want them to jump in [on the police radio system] and ask, 'Does the situation require that kind of response?' The lives of other people are involved, including innocent bystanders."

Police vehicles were involved in 2,179 traffic accidents last year, with 272 of those occurring during chases. The damages to the vehicles totaled $983,168 last year, and are expected to exceed $1 million in 1984.

In addition, 885 officers were injured in the 1983 traffic accidents, Rodriguez said, and their medical bills and sick leave represent "a lot of money.

"It's a problem the superintendent is very concerned about, not only in terms of dollars and cents, but in loss of manpower," he said. "Injuries really impact us to an even greater extent" than vehicle damage.

AFTERMATH: A Chicago auto-accident victim, already treated for a possible neck injury, is removed from her car in this 1983 file photo. Her car was hit by another vehicle being chased by police. Wide World Photo

Police cadet plan gets New York chiefs' OK

As the New York State Legislature continues its debate on the relative merits of various plans to increase police manpower, law enforcement organizations and officials are beginning to firm up their own opinions.

Last month, the New York State Association of Chiefs of Police passed a resolution backing the "Police Cadet" program sponsored by John Jay College of Criminal Justice and the New York City Patrolmen's Benevolent Association, and condemning the "Police Corps" proposal as "impractical."

The two proposals are similar in that they are both designed to augment existing police manpower with relatively inexpensive recruits. The most significant difference lies in the fact that Police Corps recruits would not be expected to remain in policing for more than three years, while the Police Cadet program is aimed at those who have demonstrated their intention to pursue a career in law enforcement.

The Police Corps concept, proposed by Adam Walinsky, a former chairman of the New York State Commission of Investigation, is aimed at implementation on a statewide basis. It would offer young people four-year college scholarships in any field of study in exchange for three years' service as sworn police officers when they finish school.

The Police Cadet proposal is directed particularly at New York City, although its supporters say it could be adapted to statewide application. It would offer scholarships for college education in criminal justice to eligibles on existing police Civil Service lists. After completing their education, cadets would serve as unpaid sworn officers for up to three years, pending appointment as full-fledged members of the police department.

The New York State Association of Chiefs of Police endorsed the Police Cadet proposal, saying the Police Corps concept is "impractical from an organizational and operational point of view." The association decided in favor of the Police Cadet program, expressing the hope that "a Police Cadet type program might be developed on a statewide basis to meet the needs and satisfy the concerns of the police departments in New York State."

Harlin McEwen, president of the association and chief of police in Cayuga Heights, N.Y., told Law Enforcement News that one of his principal objections to the Police Corps proposal was that corps members would not be career officers.

"Our first priority," he said in an earlier interview, "must be to adequately train career-minded recruits and career personnel before we support a funding program for persons who are perhaps only interested in finding a way to pay for their college education."

People and Places

1,200 arrests for NY hero

Detective Robert T. Gallagher of the New York City Police Department doesn't fool around. In his 16 years on the force, he has arrested more than 1,200 armed offenders, and has received 210 citations for exceptional valor. Last year alone, he arrested 125 suspects armed with loaded guns of all types, including machine guns.

Last month, Gallagher was singled out by New York Gov. Mario M. Cuomo to be the first recipient of the newly established Governor's Police Officer of the Year Award. Cuomo presented Gallagher with a medal honoring his "bravery, outstanding courage and personal integrity," whicb he demonstrated in his work in an anti-robbery team that concentrates on confiscating illegal firearms in Manhattan and tbe Bronx.

Gallagher was also responsible for the largest New York drug seizure ever made by detectives outside tbe narcotics division. Last August, he and his partner, Nicholas Rodelli, arrested two high-level drug importers after a chase by car and on foot, and seized 13 pounds of pure cocaine valued at more than $20 millilon.

Gallagher, 36, joined the department after his 21st birthday, and has never looked back. A hachelor, he lives with his parents (his fatber is a retired cop) and clearly loves his job.

"Next to my family," he said at tbe award ceremony, "I think I love tbis job more than anything."

Tears of joy

Police Officer David Delange of Escondido, Calif., comforts his wife, Michelle, last month as she wipes away tears after DeLange was found not guilty on an involuntary manslaughter charge stemming from tbe shooting death of a hostage involved in a bank robbery. Wide World Photo

Texas gets Sweet touch

Most law enforcement professionals devote all of their working lives to their chosen profession, hut not Ralph Sweet. Sweet, presently serving as crime prevention officer for the Williamson County, Tex., Sheriff's Department, has been a farmer, a puhlisher, a pilot, a missionary, an ice cream store owner, a writer, and a hydroponic gardener.

In his latest professional incarnation, Sweet is visiting schools thoroughout the county to promote the Ident-A-Child program, a project designed to help parents, law enforcement officials and schools find missing children. He says his work with youth may help them realize how crime, drug abuse and alcoholism can destroy their futures.

Sweet takes ahout 50 children a week, ranging from kindergarten to college students, on a tour of the county's jailhouse. They get a look at what being arrested and confined is really like, and are also exposed to the treatment for drunken drivers. Sweet expects to give these tours to about 3,000 children in Williamson County this year.

It worries him that some mothers frighten their children by telling them the police "will get them" if they are bad. "We try to help people, and youngsters ought to be taught to turn to an officer if anything is wrong or they need help," he said. His pitch also includes alerting parents to the need for supervision and close relationships with their children.

LAPD study gets the gate

Los Angeles Police Chief Daryl Gates has terminated a confidential study of supervisors' attitudes toward the department after hearing that the officer he picked to conduct the survey was skewing the results along a personal bias.

Gates has reportedly threatened misconduct charges against Cmdr. Kennetb Hickman, who allegedly criticized the chief and some department managers before administering the actual survey questions to 50 captains and detective commanders.

The study was ordered by Gates to substantiate reports of dissatisfaction with the department among mid-level managers.

A spokesman for Gates, Cmdr. William Booth, said that while the chief would like to see the study continued, "a project skewed is worse than useless."

Hickman has a reputation as a bright and outspoken officer who has sometimes irked members of the department's upper echelon with his bluntness. He faces the possibility of being transferred from his post as one of the department's planners for the upcoming Olympic Games.

He particularly angered Gates hy destroying the study materials, which might have revealed a possible bias. Gates has reportedly demanded an explanation from Hickman, and raised the specter of misconduct charges.

The global view of drugs

Rye, N.Y., Police Commissioner Antbony J. Schembri has been appointed hy the International Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association (INEOA) to serve as the group's United Nations representative.

Schembri's responsibilities at the United Nations will include coordination of INEOA'a activities with the U.N. Commission on Narcotic Drugs, the main drug policy-making body, the U.N. Division of Narcotic Drugs, the International Narcotics Control Board, and the U.N. Fund for Drug Abuse Control.

"Commissioner Schembri has many years in law enforcement and has demonstrated an intense dedication to eliminating illicit drugs and their effects on society," said Daniel Leonard, President Reagan's deputy director of the Office of Drug Policy at he White House.

Patrick P. O'Carroll and John Bellizzi will serve as Schembri's alternates.

Clark turns informant

The Fort Worth, Tex., Police Department is trying a new way of getting information out to the public. The department's spokesman, Doug Clark, is hosting a weekly television show that will inform the public about the department and provide an inside look at how cops do their job.

The program, "Police Report," is available on the local cable public access channel. Each 25-minute show will have a specific theme, such as stress, hostage negotiations, surveillance and the like, and Clark plans to interview members of the department in front of the cameras in taped sessions.

The show will also feature crime prevention tips, answer to viewers' mailed-in questions, and weekly crime statistics.

Clark, 45, is a North Texas State University graduate who worked locally as a newspaper reporter for 19 years before accepting a position with the Fort Worth Police Department last March.

Turning on the power

The new police chief of the Cuyahoga (Ohio) Metropolitan Housing Authority (CMHA), Bernard L. Buckner, is pushing for state legislation that would give housing authority police real police powers.

What They Are Saying

"Vitriolicness, vituperativeness and castigations will not help what is a very serious communication problem."

John J. Norton,
IACP's 2nd vice president,
on the rift between IACP and California chiefs. (3:1)

The write stuff

Gerald Crane, who waa recently honored as the beat local columnist of any daily Nevada newapaper, aita at hia deak in a dormitory at the Northern Nevada Correctional Center. Crane, wbo is serving a 35-year stretch for kidnapping and bank robbery, writes a weekly column for the Nevada Appeal. Wide World Photo

Buckner, sworn in last January as chief of the 80-member force, told a group of CMHA officials and housing residents that state legislation is needed to "make our security officers peace officers to give us the legal authority to act quickly to meet tenants' needs."

Buckner said he would like to institute more rigorous training for CMHA officers. The new legislation, he said, would allow CMHA access to computerized information sources, as well as to the Law Enforcement Emergency Radio Network.

"The enabling legislation has passed the Ohio House," he said, "but for some reason is stuck in the Senate Judiciary and Public Transportation Committee."

Gang takes a new tack

Hoping to disprove the old axiom that you can't teach old dogs new tricks, a juvenile street gang in East St. Louis, Ill., has changed its name and switched its demeanor from rowdy to resourceful.

The 25 gang members, mostly minorities, used to style themselves the Park Avenue Players, and spent much of their time roaming the city picking fights with other gangs and the police. They've changed their name to JOBS, an acronym for Joint Ownership of Business by Students, and they're trying to find work doing such things as cutting firewood and landscaping lawns.

"We were destructive," says gang leader Jeffrey White, 20. "Now we're constructive."

Authorities are skeptical, however. Mayor Carl Officer called the name change "a ruse," and Police Chief Charles Wren says "they're still a bunch of little thugs. We suspect them of all kinds of illegal activities," he said.

But JOBS has already helped the police recover stolen property and catch an arsonist, according to a department spokesman. And they have already been hired for their first job: landscaping the lawn of the local community center.

Riding herd on the parks

Following a review of security in Houston's parks, responsibility for the administration of the Park Police force was transferred recently from the city's Parks and Recreation Department to the Houston Police Department.

"This transfer will help increase the amount of policing in both the smaller or neighborhood parks and in the larger park facilities that normally sustain heavy use by citizens," said Houston Police Chief Lee P. Brown. Under the new arrangement, the Park Police Division will concentrate patrol in the larger parks while the regular force will patrol the smaller parks thoroughout the city.

The transfer affects 79 police officers and two civilians. Houston Police Department Capt. Tommy Shane will be the commanding officer in charge of the Park Police Division. Shane was responsible for the department's training academy prior to this assignment.

The Park Police have been responsible for patrolling some 289 parks, representing 19,100 acres. They also patrol the 12,500-acre Lake Houston.

Nixon's the one

Baltimore Police Commissioner Frank J. Battaglia has appointed Capt. Joseph W. Nixon to the position of deputy chief of the Area II patrol division. The new assignment carries the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Nixon, 45, joined the Baltimore police in 1960 and worked his way up in the criminal investigation division to the rank of commander of the crimes-against-property section. Most recently he has served as acting deputy chief of Area III.

Two other appointments were also announced. Maj. Patrick L. Bradley has been named director of education, replacing Maj. Charles G. Vanderbosch, who retired several months ago, and Maj. Mervin L. Spiwak was appointed commander of the Central District, replacing Maj. Regia R. Raffenaherger, who was named commander of the Eastern District.

Back in training

Daniel P. Guido, former commissioner of the Westchester County, N.Y., Department of Public Safety, has been appointed deputy commissioner of the New York State Bureau for Municipal Police. In the new position, Guido will be responsible for administering training, technical assistance and services to the state's 600 county and municipal law enforcement agencies.

Guido began his law enforcement career as a police officer with the Nassau County, N.Y., Police Department in 1954. In 1976 he became commissioner of the Nassau County PD. He also served as police commissioner in Yonkers, N.Y., before taking the Westchester public safety job.

As public safety commissioner, he presided over the rocky early stages of consolidation that followed the merger of the county's sheriff's department and parkway police.

A 1975 graduate of Hofstra University School of Law, Guido was admitted to the New York State Bar in 1976. He has extensive training in police science and has completed course work at the FBI's National Executive Institute.

Offensive penalty

Seen here on camera at the Lewis and Clark Mercantile Bank in St. Louis is a man police believe to be Eric Washington, a former defensive back for the St. Louis Cardinals football team. Police say Washington held up the bank on May 8, and then shot and killed himself the following Monday.

Wide World Photo

Anybody home?

Minneapolis police storm a house May 10, only to discover that the suspect they were looking for wasn't there. Police, who had closed off the area for four hours and fired tear gas into the dwelling, were after a 27-year-old man in connection with the robbery of several drugstores.

Wide World Photo

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Revised conventional wisdom:

Change urged in Fed juvenile-justice policy

Federal policy in the field of juvenile delinquency should be redirected to focus primarily on the chronic, serious, violent offender, according to a recent report of the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

The report, released in March by the Justice Department's Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), found that while a small percentage of the juvenile population was committing a large proportion of the nation's serious crimes, these youths are not adequately addressed by current Federal programs. The 1974 Juvenile Justice Act "diverts most Federal funding to objectives that have very little to do with the criminal aspects of juvenile delinquency," the report said.

From 1975 through 1980, OJJDP spent $120 million on discretionary programs that stressed deinstitutionalization and youth advocacy. "Even when special emphasis programs involved serious offenders as clients, the emphasis was not on how to reduce their propensity to commit crime," the report said, but "rather, money was spent on protecting them from a supposedly destructive juvenile justice system. The goal was to keep them out of the courts and the correctional facilities."

The National Advisory Committee concluded that that approach has been unsuccessful. "We have no quarrel with the concept of prevention," the report said. "We support and endorse prevention as it, when perfected, might be the only means of controlling juvenile delinquency. However, until then, our urban society cannot continue to suffer at the hands of the vicious juvenile. . . . The task of highest priority in the field of juvenile delinquency is to deal directly and decisively with that small core of youth who are responsible for much of the nation's crime."

The committee specifically recommended that the Federal Government assume responsibility for researching the delinquency problem, undertaking demonstration projects, dissemination of information, and training and technical assistance for law enforcement personnel in methods of dealing with serious juvenile offender.

However, the committee opposed the idea of such a Federal effort taking the form of policy mandates. "The Federal Government should assist states, local governments and private and public agencies in dealing with the problems of delinquency, not impose its latest beliefs about best practice," the report said. "The National Advisory Committee vigorously opposes any particular set of Federally mandated rules for dealing with the problem. To the extent that the Federal initiative continues to distribute money to states, localities and other agencies, these funds should not be tied to compliance with Congressional mandates about practice."

The final recommendation of the committee was to direct the Federal initiative towards making the juvenile and adult criminal justice systems work

The NAC is appointed by the President and consists of 15 members who advise the President on the prevention and treatment of juvenile delinqency. Its 1984 report is particularly timely since the statutory authorization for OJJDP expires in September of this year.

The report and recommendations have been submitted to the President but spokesmen for OJJDP could offer no predictions on what changes, if any, might be made in the Federal program on juvenile delinquency, or when these changes might be implemented.

Diversion project

Inmates from the Utah youth corrections facility in Draper joined volunteers in Salt Lake City last month to construct a temporary sandbag canal and divert torrential runoff from melting snow in the nearby mountains. Wide World Photo

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Customs shot down by Defense in bid for air-surveillance help

Continued from Page 1

had been sharply cut, the budget for the office of the Secretary of the Treasury received a healthy increase, with some of the money being used for refurbishing. At the insistence of Congress, the budget proposal was subsequently amended, and the figure for air detection now stands at $32.7 million.

Some lawmakers, concerned about reports of increased airborne drug smuggling activity, consider even this figure too low. A supplemental package of about $25 million has already been put together for the purchase and maintenance of eight new high-performance aircraft for Customs. Bob Mills, an aide to Sen. DeConcini, said the Senator is planning to propose that the Treasury Department spend $45.4 million in 1985 for the Customs air program, in addition to the $25 million package. Under the DeConcini proposal, Mills said, the additional funds would come out of non-essential line items in the Internal Revenue Service and Treasury Secretary's budgets, so that the Treasury Department budget would show no net increase.

"It's the Senator's belief that the $32.7 million figure is insufficient," Mills said, adding that Customs is badly in need of more and better aircraft.

At this point, Congress is awaiting the recommendations of the special committee set up by NNBIS to determine which Federal agency should take responsibility for the airborne detection of drug smuggling. The committee, composed of 30 members representing each of the Federal drug enforcement-related agencies, is "meeting constantly," according to an NNBIS spokesman, and is expected to make its recommendations by June 30.

Deputy Treasury Secretary R. T. McNamar speaks his piece before Congress. Wide World Photo

Available drugs still dwarf level of seizures

Continued from Page 1

"Those who decide to break the border on a northwest track from Mexico to California can do so with very little concern about detection or apprehension," said Adm. Frederick P. Schubert, Pacific regional coordinator for the National Narcotics Border Interdiction System (NNBIS), in a recent report to Congress.

The Treasury Department's proposal to shift the responsibility for airborne detection to the Defense Department was poorly received in Washington, but it did prompt NNBIS to appoint a committee to study the issue further [*see related story, page one*]. In the meantime, drugs — particularly cocaine shipments — continue to enter the country at an alarming rate.

A recent Customs report cited a "slow but continuing trend toward use of higher performance aircraft by smugglers. . .capable of speeds and altitudes superior to some enforcement aircraft." The report estimated that "1,376 aircraft were reported or suspected of involvement with smuggling during 1983." But only 203 smuggling aircraft were seized by Customs in 1983, and many were found after the drugs were unloaded and the planes abandoned. Too often, enforcement officials say, smugglers either elude radar detection or simply outrun their pursuers.

According to Federal statistics, Customs seized 19,601 pounds of cocaine last year, compared to 3,741 pounds in 1981. And last year Drug Enforcement Administration agents spent about 38 percent of their time investigating cases involving cocaine, more than on any other drug. The figures appear impressive, yet a recent report by the General Accounting Office said that "the seizures are dwarfed by the total drugs available."

Efforts are being made to beef up the enforcement capabilities of Customs and other drug-enforcement agencies. But it remains an uphill battle, in which victory is as elusive as the drug runners themselves. In the dismal words of Adm. Daniel J. Murphy, chief of staff for Vice President George Bush, "I don't see where we are winning the war on drugs."

— J.B.

'The Dirty Dozen':

NYS goes after 12 most wanted

New York State's new "12 Most Wanted" fugitive program, inaugurated by Gov. Mario Cuomo early last month, has already proved successful, according to a spokesman for the State Police violent felony warrant squad.

Two of the original twelve suspects have been captured, one as a direct result of the new program, which calls for increased citizen participation in the warrant-enforcement process.

The new program establishes a list of the 12 most wanted suspects, culled from 11,174 suspects wanted in connection with violent felonies across the state. Published by the state's Division of Criminal Justice Services, under the direction of Commissioner Richard J. Condon, the list has been distributed statewide to public and private agencies for posting in conspicuous areas.

The central aspect of the program is a toll-free hotline, staffed around the clock by the state police, which citizens with information on the suspects can call.

"Citizen participation in reporting is essential," Cuomo said. "Deterring crime in our society has become too big a job for our police forces to do by themselves."

Upon receiving information from a citizen of a possible sighting of a wanted suspect, a violent felony warrant investigator will attempt to locate, apprehend and return the alleged felon to the local police agency holding the warrant.

Individuals selected for inclusion in the ranks of the "12 Most Wanted" are chosen based on submissions from local law enforcement agencies. A photograph and full description of the suspect is included on the poster, and is backed up by a copy of the warrant, information on possible locations where the suspect may be living, and the name and telephone number of the police representative responsible for the defendant's location.

The list will be updated quarterly, and representatives from the Division of Criminal Justice Services and the State Police will meet regularly to track the program's progress and to select additional wanted criminals for subsequent publication.

Embassy horde

The handguns, ammunition and weapons parts on display at the New Scotland Yard headquarters of the London Metropolitan Police were found by police at the Libyan People's Bureau following the siege there in April. The items numbered 7 are parts for a Sterling 9mm submachine gun which an inquest jury said was used to kill a London policewoman at the start of the siege. Wide World Photo

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Turnpike death toll

Thousands of police officers from New Jersey and a number of other states attend funeral services for state trooper Carlos Negron last month. Negron was shot and killed after stopping a van (seen overturned in photo at right) on the New Jersey Turnpike. The van flipped over after hitting a utility pole during a high-speed chase. The incident prompted a call by state troopers for two-officer patrols. Wide World Photos

IACP's Operation ID riles Calif. chiefs

Continued from Page 3

the Operation ID program is "a real bag of worms."

"It started out on the wrong foot, and it's going to be damn tough to get it to be viable," Norton said. "It's a professional difference of opinion: Some like it, some don't. Frankly, I think the California chiefs are being rather intransigent on this issue."

San Jose Police Chief Joseph D. McNamara, a CPCA director, agreed that tbe Operation ID issue was the more serious of the two at this point.

"I understand why IACP is involved with Operation ID," he said, "but it's caused a lot of problems for local police chiefs, and the California chiefs are very strongly opposed to it."

McNamara said the problems with the program stem from the fact that most California departments already provide the identification program free of cbarge, and don't appreciate it when citizens call their local department if they have questions about, or troubles with, the IACP program.

Norton said he thought both IACP and the California chiefs were to blame for the present situation. "The fault lies with IACP for not doing a good selling job on their chiefs, and the fault lies with the chiefs who simply passed the material along without looking at it, and then questioned the program after it was underway," he said.

"It's easy to say 'stop it,' but IACP has a contract with Prevention Inc. to run the program. It's easy to say, 'Well, then don't let it in my state,' but then the question of constitutionality arises. Does a police chief have the right to prohibit citizens from participating in the program? It's a bigger problem than simplistic solutions will solve," Norton said. "We are desperately looking for a solution. But vitriolicness, vituperativeness and castigations will not help what is a very serious communication problem."

IACP president Runyon agreed that there has been a lack of communication — "for which we apologize," he said — between IACP and the California chiefs over the Operation ID program.

"We did send four mailings out before the program started, but still some chiefs didn't know about it until after it was underway," Runyon said. "We're sending out more letters, we're going out and meeting with people to explain what's happening, and we'll see if we can't reach some accord."

Chief Shanahan said that whether or not the chiefs agreed with the concept of the Operation ID program, "the membership of IACP has to recognize that IACP is a corporation that needs funding to service its members.

"Operation ID was a business decision addressing a revenue shortfall," he said. "We want to listen to the California chiefs, we don't want to stifle their expression. But we're a national organization that has to take into account 50 different states with 50 different points of view. The organization has to be able to withstand disagreement without rupturing the walls of the meeting-hall."

BJS survey finds victimization rate dropping

The percentage of U.S. households touched by crime dropped from 29 percent in 1982 to 27 percent in 1983, according to a report released last montb by the Bureau of Justice Statistics.

The decrease continued a downward trend begun in 1975, and was the sharpest decline since the monitoring program began in 1975.

A household was considered "touched by crime" if during the year it experienced a burglary, auto theft, or household larceny, or if a housebold member was raped, robbed, assaulted or the victim of personal larceny. The information was collected a part of the National Crime Survey from a sample pool of about 60,000 households whose members are interviewed every six months.

Three of the most serious crimes were among those that dropped dramatically in 1983, according to the report. Households touched by robbery dropped 19 percent, while aggravated assault and burglary victimizations decreased 9 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

As in prior years, suburban households were somewhat less vulnerable to crime than urban households, but more vulnerable tban rural households. The percentage of urban households touched by crime in 1983 was 32.5 percent, suburban, 28.4 percent, and rural 21.6 percent.

The report also found that 4.6 percent of all black households had members who were victims of serious violent crime (rape, robbery or aggravated assault), compared with 2.4 percent of white households. Black households were also found to be more vulnerable to burglary than white households, witb 8.5 percent of black households being burglarized in 1983 as compared with 5.8 percent of white households.

Steven R. Schlesinger, director of BJS, attributed the drop in victimization to a number of factors, including sentencing changes, demographics, citizen crime prevention practices and arrest rates.

"We know that in 1983 about 70 million people lived in households touched by crime," Schlesinger said. "Even though this number is smaller than that for the previous year, it indicates that crime victimization remains a widespread occurrence.

"The tougher, longer sentences being handed down by many courts may act as a deterrent by the message they send to potential criminals," Schlesinger continued. "The record high number of criminals in state of Federal prisons means that those individuals are at least temporarily unable to victimize the public."

The National Crime Survey has been monitoring households touched by crime for nine years. In that time, the victimization rate has never dropped as sharply as in 1983. The sharpest previous drop in the percentage of households touched by crime occurred between 1979 and 1980, when it dropped 1.3 percentage points, from 31.3 to 30 percent.

EPA agents deputized, win right to carry firearms, make arrests

To the delight of Environmental Protection Agency officials, EPA criminal investigators will soon be allowed to carry firearms and make arrests under a special Justice Department program.

The EPA has been trying to obtain enforcement powers for its investigators through Congressional action, which would require statute-by-statute amendment of the laws that tbey enforce.

While waiting for legislative action, the Justice Department decided last month to enlist the EPA's 23 agents as special deputy U.S. marshals, a designation that will allow them to conduct searches, pack pistols and make arrests.

"We're certainly gratified," said Courtney Price, EPA's assistant administrator for enforcement. "It's a step in the right direction."

EPA officials said they would continue to seek statutory changes. The agency is particularly interested in gaining more authority in toxic waste investigations, which represents about half of the criminal unit's work. Meanwhile, the powers granted by the Justice Department can be usad against violators of any law administered by the EPA.

Helping those left outside the prison walls

Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

There has been a welcome recognition in recent years that the victims of crime are the forgotten people in the criminal justice sytem. Several organizations have been established to offer both immediate and long-range support for crime victims.

One group of victims, however, has been largely ignored: the families of men and women in prison. They are rarely seen as victims at all, but the fact is that when the bread-winner is packed off to prison, his family undergoes enormous stress. If he was employed, almost certainly his family's income shrinks drastically, his wife may be ostracized, and his children suffer the taunts of other kids because their old man is in prison.

Not all wives of prisoners, of course, are innocent bystanders. A few of them have abetted, or at least condoned, their husbands' criminal careers. But most are innocent, in a moral as well as a legal sense, and are punished for another's crime. Usually they have trouble getting and holding a job and must use such evasions as "He's off working for the state" when they are asked what their husband does for a living. Often their own families cut off communication with them.

In Connecticut, an organization called Women in Crisis Inc. is helping the families of prisoners cope with the strains of separation, reduced income, and the stigma attached to the families of convicts. Actually the name Women in Crisis is not entirely accurate. In a few cases, it's the husband whose wife is in prison who needs help. "For instance, we helped a man whose wife was serving a prison term who didn't even know how to feed and diaper their baby," said Joanne Simmons, executive director of Women in Crisis.

The organization grew out of pioneering work with prisoners' families by a retired social worker named Margaret Worthington. It began in 1977 by providing immediate moral support for families during the first few weeks after incarceration. A trained volunteer accompanied the wife or other loved one to the prisoner's arraignment and sentencing and went along on the first (and most difficult) visit to prison. The volunteer also referred the family to social agencies if other aid was needed.

Since then, Women in Crisis has greatly expanded its services. To help low-income families get to the prison on visiting days, a regular bus service was started from Hartford and Waterbury to the Somers Correctional Institution. In 1979, Women in Crisis established the Sesame Street Playroom at Somers for the children of prisoners. The playroom, staffed by inmate "caregivers" who have been trained to entertain kids, is the first playroom in a maximum security prison in the nation.

Since 1980, Women in Crisis has operated a "return to the community" project designed to offer professional family counseling for both the prisoner and his family just before he is released. "Common goals and realistic plans must be established between the offender and his family to effect a smooth transition between prison life and life in the community," Women in Crisis notes.

The organization has a paid staff of nine, 11 student interns and about 120 vounteers, a few of whom have relatives in prison. Most are women. Before beginning service in Women in Crisis, the volunteers must undergo 20 hours of training over five weeks to learn about Connecticut's criminal justice system, values clarification, interpersonal skills, crisis intervention and community resources that might help prisoners' families.

Last year Women in Crisis served more than 2,000 persons whose loved ones were in prison. Most of the clients were from the Hartford and Waterbury areas, where the organization maintains offices. A new branch in New Haven is in the embryonic stage. Women in Crisis has the wholehearted cooperation of the state's Department of Correction, which provides more than a quarter of its $200,000 annual budget. Nearly half of the budget, though, comes from the United Way, with significant contributions from foundations and religious bodies.

Connecticut is not alone in recognizing that an offender's rehabilitation is more likely to be successful if he can return to a stable relationship within his family. Seven states now allow conjugal weekend visits on prison grounds for prisoners and tbeir wives, and in a few areas a self-help group called Prison Families Anonymous is offering a way for families to share their problems with sympathetic ears. But by and large, the Women in Crisis program in Connecticut is well ahead of the field in providing real counseling and support services for the families of prisoners. For more information about the organization, write: Women in Crisis, 638 Prospect Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105, or call Joanne Simmons at (203) 236-3593.

When a warrantless auto search is warranted

Supreme Court Briefs

Avery Eli Okin

For the first time in this century, an active United States Supreme Court Justice will sit as a trial judge in a Federal district court. It was announced in the Memorial Day edition of The National Law Journal that Associate Justice William H. Rehnquist was due to preside at the trial of a civil rights case.

Despite the fact that tbe Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in controversies between two states and in other rarely encountered situations, as a practical matter individual Justices do not act as trial judges once they are appointed to the Supreme Court. In this case, Justice Rehnquest's appearance as a trial judge was very much his own doing. Over the past year, Justice Rehnquist had expressed in various public speeches the desire to have the experience of sitting as a trial judge. In February, he reiterated that desire in a speech delivered to the Richmond Va., Bar Association.

Taking Justice Rehnquist seriously, U.S. District Judge D. Dortch Warriner invited him to preside at a Federal trial scheduled for June 5 and 6, 1984, in Richmond. That trial will involve the civil rights of two police officers suspended from the Colonial Beach, Va., police force.

Three weeks before Judge Rehnquist was scheduled to try the case, he participated in the delivery of two unsigned Supreme Court opinions of importance to the criminal justice community. An analysis of these two unsigned opinions, as well as a decision in the area of warrantless arrests, follows.

Impounded Auto Searches

In an unsigned, per curiam decision, the Supreme Court reaffirmed an earlier ruling that said police may conduct a warrantless search of an automobile even after the automobile is exclusively in police custody.

A per curiam decision is one where each of the Justices is so in agreement on the clarity of the law that an extended written signed opinion explaining the holding in the case is not required.

The present case arose in Florida when the respondent, charged with sexual battery, was arrested. At the time of the arrest the police officers searched his automobile and seized several items. At the same time, the police towed the automobile and impounded it in a locked, secure area.

Approximately eight hours later, a police officer went to the pound, and without a warrant conducted a second search of the automobile. The second search resulted in the seizure of additional evidence. Over the objection of the respondent, the evidence from the second search was admitted into evidence and he was convicted.

A Florida intermediate appellate court reversed the conviction based on its analysis of the law, which concluded that the second warrantless search violated tbe Fourth Amendment. The State of Florida ultimately petitioned the Supreme Court to review the case.

In summary disposition, that is, without briefs or oral argument, the Supreme Court reversed the decision of the Florida intermediate court and remanded the case for further proceedings. By summarily deciding the case, the Justices sent out the very clear message that the case law in this area is well decided and guidelines already exist for state and Federal courts to rule on the legality of warrantless searches of automobiles.

The Supreme Court announced its automobile exception to the warrant requirement rule in 1970 in *Chambers v. Maroney*, 399 U.S. 42. In *Chambers* the Court held "that police officers who have probable cause to believe there is contraband inside an automobile that has been stopped on the road may search it without obtaining a warrant." Two years ago, in *Michigan v. Thomas*, 458 U.S. 259, the Supreme Court upheld "a warrantless search of an automobile even though the automobile was in police custody and even though a prior inventory search had already been made."

These two cases taken together clearly establish that "the jurisdiction to conduct such a warrantless search does not vanish once the car has been im-

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Flashback

1965: High hats

Norfolk, Va., Police Chief Harold Anderson looks over the 22-man police honor guard dressed in ceremonial uniforms designed as a link with the city's English heritage. The uniforms include scarlet coats, tartan sashes, blue trousers and fur hushy hats. Wide World Photo

Forum

Murphy:

Professionalizing police, from the top down

By Patrick V. Murphy

Crime is boring.

Of course, crime is the inexhaustible motherlode of fantasy about policing that television shows, films, and book producers peddle at great profit.

Crime is that reliable standby against which politicians can rail when there is no other convenient menace to scold.

Crime serves many purposes and appetites. But, for the experienced, mature police officer, crime is boring.

Like pornography, crime amounts to repetitious degradation of human beings. Family violence, vandalism, burglaries, muggings, knifings and homicides — the endless rounds of humans fighting, robbing, and, occasionally, killing each other — are numbing after a while to the police officers who must deal with them. There is no glamour in these sad, wearying events.

The challenge for police managers is to sustain in their officers compassion for the victims of crime and the determination to control crime.

The challenge is to make certain that a cop's boredom with recurring crime incidents does not harden into cynicism toward the individuals who suffer from crime.

This challenge is perhaps the most difficult police managers confront: to keep their officers from ignoring, disliking, even despising, the persons with whom they most frequently deal— the poor, the displaced, the mentally ill, the alcoholics and the drug addicts, the illiterate and the retarded, and the young people who are on paths of self destruction.

This challenge can he met in great part through strong leadership, capable management, continuous training, and inculcating among cops a sense of real professionalism.

Those four components are easier identified than defined; they make up an almost magic potion that doesn't exist very often in a police department.

What, for example, is real professionalism in policing? The answer brings me to a second observation.

Professionalism in policing, at a minimum, involves not being mired in the untested traditions, the folkways, the inherited ruts which govern police departments. Professionalism means questioning through research old and new policies and tactics and contributing to a growing body of knowledge about what works and doesn't work in controlling crime and maintaining order.

Professionalism means obtaining education in many areas so that we can understand our work and do it effectively. Professionalism means contributing to a developing code of ethics which helps to guide police behavior in its daily passage through the narrows of ambiguity about right and wrong.

Finally, professionalism means debating our differences publicly, speaking out on issues which involve our work and our goals.

On this point, let me make another observation.

We cops are tongue-tied. We are afraid to engage in public debate about different approaches to policing, the worth and effectiveness of our associations and unions, the remedies for lingering racism in policing, the different safeguards against corruption, and many other questions.

The old belief that one police officer must never speak ill of another seems to mean also that cops should never disagree in public about tactics, strategies, philosophies of policing, what constitutes proper education and training for the police and scores of other issues.

Our colleagues complain that the lawyers and the judges, the researchers and professors, the civil libertarians and the news media, continually seem to set the agenda for policing. Until we are willing to help set that agenda through debate in the public arena, through the clash of ideas and proposals about what the police should do and how best to do it, we have no justification to complain.'

We also have no justification to call ourselves professionals.

Our refusal to differ in public about important police issues fosters the notion among citizens that all police share the same goals — that, for example, if we had our way, we all would return to the days

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Patrick V. Murphy is president of the Police Foundation in Washington, D.C. This article is adapted from a speech given before the Police Management Association in May 1984.

Other Voices

A survey of editorial views on criminal justice from the nation's newspapers.

Shift the insanity burden

"The way has been cleared for New York's Legislature to make a modest but useful change in the insanity defense: shifting the burden to make defendants prove insanity instead of prosecutors having to prove their sanity. Shifting the burden of proof at trial is fair to both sides and to the public. For one thing, it demands persuasive evidence from the party best informed about the defendant's mental state — the defendant. The shift would also eliminate a legal paradox which used to result whenever a prosecution failed to prove sanity beyond a reasonable doubt. In such cases, defendants who were never really proven insane could be committed to mental hospitals and held until they had proved sufficient recovery to pose no risk to society. With the proposed change, the procedure will become much more logical: a patient, after having proved himself insane, will bear the rightful burden of proving himself fit for release."

— The New York Times
May 17, 1984

A decision for more effective justice

"When is a lawyer ineffective? When he loses a murder case in the trial courts of Florida — according to pleas regularly filed in behalf of men on Death Row. The argument that the condemned killer had 'ineffective counsel' at his trial has been good for long delays while Federal courts examined voluminous records to determine whether the trial lawyer conducted the best possible defense. But the Supreme Court this week [issued] a decision that should make it more difficult for defense lawyers to use this attack successfully. The decision was overdue. The 'ineffective' plea, without clear standards of measurement, has been an abused instrument of defense. Any person accused of murder, or other serious crime, is entitled to have a competent lawyer. To permit a convicted defendant to fire his trial counsel and retain another lawyer to file an appeal alleging the original lawyer was 'ineffective' because he didn't do this or he did that is to play games with justice. What the public wants is a system of justice that is*effective*. The Supreme Court's decision should help achieve it.

— The Tampa Tribune
May 16, 1984

Another prison crisis ahead?

"Iron bars *do* a prison make. But first, they have to be put in place. Along with many other states, Arizona is having a problem getting the bars in place. The ongoing tiff between the legislative and administrative branches of Arizona government could have damaging repercussions. Whatever the differences between lawmakers and corrections officials, it is critical to the well-being of Arizonans that a sincere attempt be made to resolve them promptly. Surely, they can find common ground on which to meet and forestall another prison crisis.

— The Arizona Republic
April 15, 1984

Dantschisch:

Child abuse: a B-movie horror story in real life

By Andrew P. Dantschisch

Like some "B" movie, the cold statistical story of child abuse attacks our consciences and our consciousness. This human tragedy, for so long repressed, is now assaulting the American public to a point where some kinds of remedial actions are taking place.

Current thinking in the area of child abuse has expanded the definition to include physical abuse, verbal abuse, neglect, sexual exploitation, and perhaps surprisingly, spouse abuse (surprising because we have traditionally separated the abuse of a mate from that of a child).

The underlying reason for this "umbrella" approach is the realization that each of the five behaviors can and does cause "non-accidental harm to the child."

As in all areas of harm to others, the police play a critical role. It is the police who are often present at the beginning of abusive behavior, and sometimes can even be witnesses to the act. This preeminent position imposes a great responsibility on those charged with enforcing the laws and protecting people's well-being.

In the past, the police, as they usually do, reflected society's attitude toward child abuse. Children "belonged" to their parents, like a home or a car, and any legal intrusion could be justified in only the most dire circumstances. Somehow, the maxim that suggested "sparing the rod would spoil the child" became enshrined along with "a man's home is his castle." Presumably, the child, like the castle, was part of the "lords' " (parents') domain.

As a result, when the police were called

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Andrew P. Dantschisch retired as a sergeant from the New York City Police Department and is now head of the Department of Law Enforcement at St. Petersburg Junior College in Florida.

Letters

Object lesson

To the editor:

The picture you printed in your May 21, 1984, issue is a perfect example of how easy it is for police officers to become complacent. Looking closely at the picture we see the deputy with his "gun" hand over the shoulder of a young man just convicted of murder. The young man's right hand is in a perfect position to move just inches and take the deputy's weapon. A good object lesson for us all.

Captain. R. Engen
Commander,
West Los Angeles College Police

Wide World Photo

Food stamps. Some people just can't seem to live without them. We don't mean the millions of poor, elderly or malnourished Americans who fill their larders with the help of the stamp program. Rather, in this case, it's the uncounted — yet numerous — individuals who make a comfortable living by defrauding the U.S. Department of Agriculture, to the tune of a billion dollars or more each year.

The man assigned to keep an eye out for fraud, waste and abuse in the food-stamp program, and 300 other programs run by the Department of Agriculture, is John V. Graziano, the department's inspector general. And despite the fact that he runs the third largest criminal investigative force among civilian Federal agencies — behind the Justice and Treasury Departments — he and his troops have their honds full. Food-stamp frauds alone take up more than 40 percent of his agents' time. It's for that reoson that he invites the help of state and local law enforcement agencies in combuting the fraud problem.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Federal Government offers a number of financial inducements to get locul agencies more involved in helping the USDA, Graziano is quick to point out that there are other benefits os well. Occasionally, he notes, the stores that launder fraudulently-obtained food stamps are also serving as fronts for a variety of other criminal activities, such as burglary or narcotics rings, thereby enabling an agency to kill several birds with one stone by busting a food-stamp fraud operation.

The appeal of food-stamp fraud to criminal elements may lie in the fact that, dollar for dollar, such an operation may be twice or three times as profitable as trafficking in other stolen property. Discounts of up to 80 percent on the face value of the stamps are not uncommon. Nor does the appeal end there. With so many stamps in circulation that "they can be used interchangeably with money," it's not unheard of for criminols to use fraudulent stamps to buy narcotics, weapons — just about anything that can be bought with cash. In fact, Graziano points out, his agents have used food stamps in the course of investigations to buy TV's, cars and, in a major sting operation in Lus Vegus, u house, a tropical bird und the services of a prostitute.

Graziano, o career Federal employee who will occasionally show more evidence of his notive Brooklyn streets than of the Washington bureaucracy, has seen the Federal establishment from u variety of unique vantage points, including stints at the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Trunsportation, the Federal Aviation Agency and the Civil Service Commission. It was while at the Transportation Department in 1970-71 that he directed the air-security guard division known familiarly as the "sky marshal" program.

His work with USDA these days may be as diverse as anything else he's done in his career, given the multiplicity of programs run by the department. And, to be sure, the volume is probubly equal to the diversity. That's why he solicits local help. The equation is simple: Local agencies provide investigative assistance, and the Feds send financial support. Cash, not stamps.

'The individual frauds we deal with, sometimes involving organized crime figures, could go into the millions of dollars.'

John V. Graziano

Inspector general of the U.S. Department of Agriculture

Law Enforcement News interview
by Peter Dodenhoff

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: You recently told police mnnagers about the fact that your agency invites tbe help of local law enforcement to deal with a variety of problems, most notably the food-stamp fraud that USDA must fight. Wbat exactly can a local police agency do for you, given the fact that we appear to be talking about a rather technical, specialized kind of law enforcement problem?

GRAZIANO: First of all, it's the volume of the numbers of people involved in the food-stamp program that creates a major problem. At any given time, we can have anywhere from 21 to 23 million people getting stamps. So what you have is a situation where there has to be a division of responsibility as to who investigates what type of food-stamp fraud. What we're seeking from local law enforcement is assistance in handling recipient fraud, because we don't have resources sufficient on a national level to deal with people who traffic in food stamps as well as people who are recipients. Recipient fraud, what we mean when we use that terminology, is just people who are in the program because they have met the basic qualifications. In order to participate in the food-stamp program you have an income test. If you make so much money, and that's 130 percent of the poverty level — for a family of four, that's $12,000 a year — you're eligible for stamps, with all of the attendant deductions that they give. Now some of those people will trade the stamps for things that are not food items; they'll sell them. Some of them will use the stamps to buy beer, narcotics, all kinds of things. There's so many stamps that they can be used interchangeably with money. Now the recipients, where the individual fraud is not much of a dollar volume, are people that we would hope that the state and local authorities would address, as opposed to letting the Federal Government fight it. We deal with traffickers, people who are involved in large-scale fraud, I suppose. We lose over a billion dollars a year to food-stamp fraud, and most of it, cumulatively, is the result of people over-stating their household size and understating their income. But the individual frauds that we deal with, involving sometimes organized crime figures and sometimes people who are certifying officers and people who are trafficking by discounting stamps, an individual crime of that nature could go into the millions of dollars. But there's no way, with the resources available to us, that we could address the major crimes in the food-stamp program as well as recipient fraud. That's where we need the assistance of local law enforcement. That's why there are a number of inducements that the Federal Government has put out in order to get local law enforcement more involved in that kind of thing.

LEN: The Federal Government would pick up part of the tnb for this kind of work?

GRAZIANO: We pay up to 75 percent of the administrative costs for hiring or running investigations, and for prosecutions of food-stamp fraud.

LEN: Have you had much in tbe way of local law enforcement people looking to jump on the bandwagon? Or, perhaps, is it a case of their not knowing that tbese inducements are available?

GRAZIANO: I would say that most of the states are aware of the program, and have been for some time. It varies as to the participation, depending on the individual community. For example, I would say Florida is the one state which has the most participation. Also South Carolina. They have even trained, under our sponsorship, at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center, agents who were assigned to those types of investigations and prosecutions. In many instances, you have to know that we're talking about up to 75 percent funding. The city still has to come up with 25 percent. In some programs that the government runs the Federal government pays up to 100 percent of the costs, but ours is not one of them, so that the city might want to participate, but may not be able to come up with that 25 percent funding. It depends on the community, but yes, we have had a number of communities that have sought us out.

LEN: Does it generally follow that when a community gets involved in something like this, and if they sbould happen to uncover something in the way of food-stamp fraud, that they are also likely to happen upon other radically different types of criminal activity at the same time?

'We buy everything with food stamps, which includes narcotics, stolen merchandise, TV sets, automobiles, weapons.'

GRAZIANO: Oh, sure; it happens quite a bit. And I think I mentioned earlier that it has a salutary effect, if you use tbe fact that illegal possession of food stamps is a felony. If they come across a street burglsr of stamps, they're able to use the statute regarding food stamps to address the fact that they want to get a burglar off the street. Tbere are a number of times when our investigations regarding food-stamp fraud were instrumental in helping a local community solve burglaries, narcotic rings, things of that type.

One thing I need to explain is that that program of enhanced funding is not administered out of my office. It's administered through the Food Nutrition Service, and the Food Nutrition Service has the responsibility for the food-stamp program. Our responsibility has to do with fraud in the program. But they administer it, and they're the people that the local communities dcal with in getting the enhanced funding. There's also another incentive which they now have. In lieu of criminal investigation and prosecution, they have administrative fraud hearings, and the Food Nutrition Service permits tbe community to keep 50 percent of everything they recover, which is certainly an added incentive. If somebody beats you out of some substantial amount of money, and you recover, let's say, $5,000 in improperly issued stamps, the community keeps $2,500.

LEN: Why would people turn to various types of fraud as opposed to simply counterfeiting milliona in food stamps?

GRAZIANO: It's difficult to counterfeit them. Our food stamps are printed by just two companies: the American Bank Note Company and the United States Bank Note Company. I don't have copies of the stamps witb me, but they resemble, to a certain degree, dollars, and they are difficult. But tbe reason why we don't have any real problem in that area is, to turn your question around, that it is easier to come by stamps illegally than it is to counterfeit them. There are so many stamps out there — there's over $12 billion worth — and people steal tbem from mailboxes or issuing offices, or they buy them from recipients. So there's really very little incentive to counterfeit.

LEN: What would be a typical scenario to a food-stamp fraud operation?

GRAZIANO: Well, we had one that involved the United States Bank Note Company. They print up stamps for us under contract, and then we use Purolator to distribute tbe stamps to the various issuing offices. Well, there was a group of guys who paid a guard at the United States Bank Note Company $20,000, and he shut off the alarm system. They went in and they took eight skids, big skids full of stamps — $4.8 million worth. Tbey would have taken more except that they didn't know how to use the fork-lift properly. So they took 4.8, and three days later the stamps are showing up in different states. This was done in Philadelphia.

The atamp is wasbed through a grocery store; authorized stores will handle the stamps. So these people have confederatea who can take tbese stamps and move 'em through the grocery atores. We arrested and indicted 10 people for the actual theft. So far, we have arrested and indicted 50 people in 6 different states for participating in the distribution of stamps. And they're distributed all over the United States. For example, we had cases where atampa — which are serialized in coupon books — which are stolen in New York City will show up in Puerto Rico.

So the typical operation always has to have one common factor: The stamps cannot be turned into cash, have any monetary value, until they go through a grocery store. There are 270,000 grocers, give or take a few, authorized to handle food stamps in the United States. So somehow or another those stamps, however they come into the possession of someone, are washed through a grocery store. Now the grocer will take the stamps to his bank, they're credited to his account, and the bank turns it over to a Federal Reserve Bank, which then charges the program. So that's how you have that one common thread throughout the whole thing. So no matter how they get the stamps — whether it's stealing them from post office boxes, or stealing them out of issuing offices or from the bank note company, they have to wash it through a grocer.

LEN: Obviously a cooperative grocer would he a promiaing outlet for washing stamps, but might there also be an element of coercion in some cases, where a strong-arm tactic is used against a grocer to say "You will take fraudulently-obtained stamps and launder them for us"?

GRAZIANO: I'm sure that does happen, but we have very little evidence that the participation on the part of the grocers has been coerced. Generally it's a cooperative thing. There's something in it for them. They get face value. If it's a $10 food-stamp book, they get $10 credited to their account. They may have only paid $5 for it. But see, the other thing is, we track stores, so that if you and I operate stores in the same community, and you're doing $6,000 wortb of business and I'm doing $6,000 worth of business, and you're turning in $4,000 a month worth of food stamps, and I'm turning in $12,000 a month in stamps, then we're coming out looking very closely, wondering why a guy who's got $12,000 a month in redemptions is so much higher than the average for the neighborhood where he operates. and it seems to exceed the amount of food he can sell. So there is a disincentive for grocers to participate in washing stamps. So they're not going to do it unless they feel that it's worth their while, and coercion is not really a very good vehicle. They're usually involved because they want to be.

programs more fraud-proof than they might otherwise be?

GRAZIANO: I have a fraud-prevention unit, which makes recommendations on legislation as well as regulations, to try to eliminate the opportunity for waste, fraud and abuse. We've had a number of changes that have been put in effect the last couple of years, which we sponsored. For example, the use of photo ID cards in the major metropolitan areas to identify food-stamp recipients. That was one of our recommendations. The requirement that clients, on their applications for welfare benefits, include their Social Security numbers; that was another. We constantly work with the agencies and try to help in the development of delivery systems, to try and address the possibility of waste, fraud and abuse.

LEN: What kind of mark-up can a criminal expect on a food-stamp laundering operation?

GRAZIANO: It goes between 50 and 80 percent. The average food stamp is discounted to 50 cents on the dollar. In other words, a grocer will pay you 50 cents of its face value for every dollar of its face value, and then he'll redeem it for full value.

LEN: So by anybody's best guesa, we're talking about something tbat's vastly more profitable than a broad array of other criminal enterprisea?

GRAZIANO: We think, according to our information — which certainly can be modified by people who are more expert than we are — that you may be talking 20 or 30 percent, 30 cents on every dollar, for stolen merchandise. For food stamps, the average discount is 50 to 80 percent — more nearly 50 percent. There have been situations where we've become aware of a guy paying up to 80 cents on a dollar of face value.

LEN: How much of tbe whole problem can be tied to the traditional organized crime elements?

'We don't have much information which would indicate [food-stamp fraud] is a major activity of organized crime. But it's so lucrative, I'm sure they're involved.'

LEN: Presumably, mucb of tbe problem can be traced to grocera wboae cooperation ia bougbt by an individual or a group of individuals, hut does it also bappen tbat you get grocery outlets set up specifically by, say, an organized crime family or group for tbe express purpose of laundering stamps?

GRAZIANO: Yes. The Galina Family, an organized crime family in New York, washed about $29 million worth of stamps over a two-year period, and they owned stores. They bought the use of three stores for washing the stamps. And you have many typical operations, which include the purchasing of stores that are authorized to handle stamps.

LEN: In a situation like tbat, do you also find tbat tbe store might be fronting a variety of other different criminal activities as well, tbus putting you in a position of baving to call in other specialized Federal agencies?

GRAZIANO: We work with other agencies. We buy everything with food stamps, which includes narcotics, stolen merchandise, TV sets, automobiles, weapons. And some of these stores also serve as fronts for organized criminals who are involved in trafficking in narcotics and tbat kind of thing. We do work very closely with the Post Office, the Secret Service, ATFand the FBI, as well as local law enforcement, so that there's a multiplicity of interests on the part of the Federal establishment, and state and local people. We've cooperated in some local busts which led to the break-up of some narcotics rings and aome burglary rings, and things of that nature. So in a word, tbe answer is yes.

LEN: Do you also bave what tbe current vernacular refers to as a "proactive" role, in the aense of offering input to various bureaus of USDA as to making propoaed

GRAZIANO: Very little. We don't have much information which would indicate that it is a major activity of organized crime. We had, as I mentioned, the Galina Family, we've had some involvement of some other families, or people who are reputedly connected to other families, who are involved in food-stamp fraud. But to make a blanket statement that it is a major thrust of organized crime, I would have nothing to back it up, although I would say that because it's so lucrative, I'm sure they're involved.

LEN: Doea fraud activity of thia scope presuppose any corruption among USDA employees in order for tbe fraud to work?

GRAZIANO: No. You see, there's very little corruption that we've ever been able to find involving USDA employees or Federal employees. The reason is that it's a Federal program but it's administered through the states. So that if you were a client for food stamps, you would go to a state office and they would be the ones who would certify your participation. The Federal Government provides the administrative funds and the stamps, but the program is administered through the states and local communities. There is some corruption, and we've had some number of people who are caseworkers and other types of state employees who've been indicted and convicted of participating in fraud. But we've got very little involvement by Federal employees, because it is a program which is administered through the states, and not through the Federal Government.

LEN: In tbat same vein, is it ordinarily required that at least a few public employees would bave to be bought, used or otherwiae corrupted to make a fraud work?

GRAZIANO: No, our experience does not demonstrate that people are bribing state and local employees. What the experience does show is that when there is involvement by state and local personnel, it is generated by

A USDA food stamp, vintage 1969.

Graziano: 'We lose a billion dollars a year'

those people. For example, they'll create fraudulent addresses and fictitious clients and have the computer kick out the stamps, and then, through confederates, the stamps are sent out to those people. There have been a few cases where someone will come and talk a caseworker into sending out a few more stamps to fictitious people, but generally it's the other way around.

LEN: You've described food-stamp fraud as a "low-risk" criminal activity. What does that mean as far as the extent to which your office is ahle to interdict the fraud? Do you feel you're catching most of it, some of it, very little?

GRAZIANO: We try to have a division of responsibility, and with the traffickers we pick up a lot. We have a 90 percent conviction rate, which we think is pretty good for the people we deal with. And there are more and more states increasing the amount of investigations and prosecutions that they do on a state and local level. We get a lot of them. But as to how much of the fraud we're getting, there's no way to measure. All we know is that the quality-control systems that we have indicate that wa lose over a billion dollars a year to waste, fraud and abuse. Not all of it is fraud, and it's hard to measure how much is actually fraud. But certainly a considerable part of it is.

LEN: Do you use "sting" operations in these kinds of cases, and if so, do you find that they work?

GRAZIANO: Actually, most of our operations are sting-type operations. That's why wa were able to buy all kinds of merchandise from people. For example, in the Las Vegas operation, where we indicted and convicted about 160 people, we bought everything including a macaw, a tropical bird, from people who were in the business of accepting food stamps for all kinds of merchandise. And basically that's the kind of activity we do. We introduce our people, when we learn of people who are in a position of trying to either sell or buy stamps in large quantities, and we use sting-type operations in almost all of them. It's mostly a buy-and-bust type operation.

LEN: What, in your estimation, makes a good USDA investigator? Is the investigative ahility paramount, or does it require much more in the way of specialized skills?

GRAZIANO: Well, actually, we hava over 300 programs in Agriculture. Food stamps takes up about 40 percent of the time and efforts of our agents. Our people ara most generally college graduates, and, of coursa, our agants do have the authority to carry weapons and make arrests. All of them are trained at the Federal Law Enforcement Training Center in Glynco, Georgia, which trains all criminal investigators in the Federal establishment, except the FBI. So they are basically trained in criminal investigations, as are other criminal investigators. Now, the difference that we may have with respect to some of our people is that we have a variety of programs, and our agents have to work a variety of types of cases — cases involving fraud in farm programs as well as fraud which you would consider more urbanized, such as food-stamp fraud. And, of course, it takes different kinds of people to work undercover in straight law enforcement, so that we think that our agents, in effect, have a variety of experiences and are pretty darn good.

LEN: Apart from painstakingly tracking cases of food-stamp fraud as they unfold, are there more sophisticated technological means at your disposal that might take some of the lucrative appeal out of food-stamp fraud?

GRAZIANO: We are experimenting with several. We're experimenting with magnetic readers, such as you might have on a bank check, where you run it through and you can pick up encoded information. We do have now, in the food stamps, identifying data printed right on the face of it, which show up when you have a counterfeit. But again, these are things which are only useful when people are counterfeiting the stamps, and our major problam is not the counterfeiting of stamps, but the illegal possession of the stamps. See, what a grocer will do, he's authorized to participate in the program, and he will take your stamps, which come to him legitimately, and mix them with somebody else's stamps, which he's obtained illegitimately, and turn a whole group over. So it isn't so much that the problem is in the counterfeiting, where you need to hava identifying data. What we do need is a regulation which might prohibit people from having stamps issued in, say, Miami and cashed in New York City. But those regulations do not now exist.

LEN: Apart from those you mentioned, what other types of programs might USDA he running?

GRAZIANO: Wa have what you would call traditional white-collar crime, for example, the largest lending institution in the world is a part of the Department of Agriculture, and that is the Farmer's Home Administration. It lends money for operating loans, emergency loans, and as a lender of last resort to the farmer. Up until a couple of years ago we had building and industrial development loans, made to rural communities. There is fraud sometimes in those areas, which our people investigate.

LEN: It's heen said that the National Forest Service — part of USDA — is the nation's largest grower of marijuana. Your reaction?

GRAZIANO: We've had a continuing problem over several years of people who use the national forests to grow marijuana. We've had incidents in which they string barbed wire and booby-trap areas and assault tourists and other people in the forests because they inadvertently stumbled into the marijuana that's being cultivated. We are addressing it. We have a task force now which involves DEA, ourselves, and some state and local authorities, and we're trying to deal with this problem. There are some places, some forests, which are off-limits to the American taxpayer because these people have hired gangs to protect their marijuana. That is a growing problem, but it's one we try todeal with. We use such techniques as aerial photography, which we also use for other purposes, like crops and moisture levels and things of that nature. But our agents, some our specially trained agents, routinely review those photos to see if they can spot marijuana fields. We recently discovered two very extensive fields in the southern part of the United States.

'We've had a continuing problem of people who use the national forests to grow marijuana. They string barbed wire and booby-trap areas and assault tourists.'

LEN: Do you also get involved io such things as the spraying of herhicides, such as paraquat, to knock out a marijuana once it's heen located?

GRAZIANO: We don't have that responsibility. I think the paraquat spraying which was being done in several areas was under the supervision of state and local authoritias in cooperation with the Drug Enforcement Administration. The Forest Service will spray in areas

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LEN interview: USDA's John Graziano

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where perhaps you may have a gypsy moth infestation or something of that kind, and that could have a salutary effect if it so happens that the spray also adversely affects the marijuana. But that is not our direct responsibility.

LEN: In 1975 you said your agents were also handling personal security for secretary of the Department of Agriculture. Is that still one of your duties?

GRAZIANO: One of our responsibilities is to protect the secretary, and I have a number of people who are specially trained, who are assigned to protect the secretary when be is traveling. They do work similar to that of tbe Secret Service.

LEN: Is the Secretary of Agriculture an iaviting target, given his line of work?

GRAZIANO: With the increasing terrorism in the world, a Cabinet officer, someone who can be identified with the widespread distribution of food programs around the world, certainly would be a tempting target. We've been doing this since the early 1970s, when President Nixon put out a directive, in which he wanted every Cabinet officer to be protected by his own personnel, because of the fact that Secret Service did not have sufficient resources to protect their own people. Witb increasing terrorism in the world, and with the number of wierdos and kooks, Cabinet officers are tempting targets.

LEN: In regard to the agricultural commodity programs — the distribution of various foodstuffs — you've said that crime in this area involves "a lot of beavy hitters." Wbat type of people are we talking about here — organized crime?

GRAZIANO: Organized crime, to most people, means the Mafia or a similar organization. When we talk about organized crime, we don't only mean the Mafia; we mean a conspiracy among people to commit a felony of some kind. Now what I'm saying about the commodity distribution program involving heavy hitters, there is some involvement, I'm sure, of organized crime figures, and we have some evidence of that. What we're talking about is the ability to move large amounts of foodstuffs into a distribution chain — having warehousing facilities, having transportation, having the outlets. When you steal $4 million worth of, say, surplus cheese out of a warehouse, you need the ability to move that. You don't take it down to a street corner and try to sell it. You have confederates and people who assist you in distributing that cheese. You have outlets in stores and restaurants, and all of the other places. So you're talking about people who have access to a great deal of money, who can bankroll that type of an operation. That's what I'm talking about when I say heavy hitters. I'm not talking about the guy who goes in and takes out 20 pounds of cheese in five-pound blocks. I mean, you're talking about a guy who goes in and empties out a warehouse, or goes to a distribution site and cleans it out. How does he get rid of all that stuff? Those kinds of people are very sophisticated criminals; they're not just average burglars. That's what I mean by heavy hitters.

LEN: We've seen televised reports tbat food-atamp frauds occasionally involve Americanized refugees from Soutb Vietnam — former "beavy hittera" over there. Is that a factor of any consequence?

GRAZIANO: Well, you don't want to characterize a particular ethnic group with being involved in that kind of crime. But we have had that kind of activity, and the reason for it is that most of the grocery outlets that are used to wash stamps are the so-called "mom-and-pop" type operations, and they're in the poorer neighborhoods. So we have had some ethnic groups that have been involved in washing stamps, and have been connected with a particular ethnic group. A couple of years ago, we made a number of cases against a number of stores in California that were washing stamps and selling the proceeds to the PLO — for political purposes, obviously. There were a whole number of Palestinians involved in that. And from time to time, we've had them in other types of ethnic neighborhoods, too.

LEN: Given the fact that food atamp fraud ia taking up 40 percent of your agents' time, but that's just one out of 300 programs that the USDA is operating, does this suggest tbat food stamp crime representa 40 percent of the problem tbat you face in terma of various types of white-collar fraud?

GRAZIANO: It would be hard to make a statement of that kind. First of all, of the 300 programs, there are alot which do not lend themselves to fraud. We do traditionally spend our time on investigations and audits of programs which have the greatest dollar impact on the American taxpayer, and which are involved with the public health and safety. For example, the meat and poultry inspection program, the diversion of commodities, the farm home loan program, and the food stamp program, and we have in addition to the food programs the summer feeding program, and the school lunch program. These are all programs which take up most of our budget, and therefore take up much of the time of the people in the department. So we try to relate where we spend the time of our agents and auditors to where most of the dollar impact on the public is.

Police officials take cover behind a squad car during the bostage drama.

Serving as a message carrier, the Rev. John Kennedy (r.), a local Baptist minister, comes out of the bank after meeting with the gunman. Wide World Photos

Texas-size bank drama

Thursday, May 10, was anything hut just another day in Breckenridge, Tex., as a hitchhiker, later identified as fugitive Richard Foster, wounded a motorist and then took seven people hostage in the vault of the Citizens National Bank. Foster, who was armed with two pistols, made demands that "cannot be fulfilled," according to Stephens County Sheriff Louie Hall. Foster was arrested later that night and hustled into u police cur (above) to face charges of capital murder and aggravated kidnapping.

Criminal Justice Library

We read and review:

Mafia royalty, seen through a princess's eyes

Mafia Princess. Growing up in Sam Giancana's Family.
By Antoinette Giancana and Thomas C. Renner
New York, N.Y.: William Morrow and Company Inc., 1984.
304 pp.

By Hugh J.B. Casaidy
Adelphi University

Sam "Momo" Giancana and hia daughter Antoinette Wide World Photos

The ingredients of a great book are simple: a good plot, preferably in the first person, and a writer of quality to put it into words and make the story interesting. Tom Renner, Newsday's expert on organized crime reporting, and probably America's top reporter on the Mafia in America, and his co-author, Antoinette Giancana, have all these essentials. They tell her story, the story of a real-life Mafia princess. Her father, Sam Giancana, was the Godfather in the Mafia, or the "Outfit" as it was so called in Chicago, Al Capone's old power base.

Sam Giancana grew up in the shadow of Capone and eventually replaced him as the boss. Sam, who was brought into Capone's gang by Vincenzo DeMora, was a wheelman, the man who drove the getaway car. DeMora was one of the suspected St. Valentine's Day murderers of the seven members of the O'Banion gang in Chicago in 1929. Seven years later, DeMora was machine-gunned to death by killers who left a comic valentine card on his dead body. Almost a half-century later, on June 19, 1975, Sam Giancana was killed in the private cellar retreat of his own home by seven shots from a .22-caliber automatic with a silencer. Sam was finally silenced — or was he?

His daughter, Antoinette, tells Sam's story, as she shares the story of her life: She was his princess, although not selected for the role by him.

Actually, Sam Giancana was not kind to his daughter Antoinette. She had a difficult childhood, and at an early age was farmed out to a suburban convent. She loved her mother, Angeline. She felt as if her "mother were the wife of a man who was totally involved in combat." And he was. She said "I think my father believed in God. He violated all the rules of the church and of God. He ordered murders, he lied, he cheated, he jumped in bed with more women that I can count, but I still know he believed."

Sam believed that a miracle of sorts occured at the Dominican Fathers' Saint Jude's Shrine on Asland Avenue in Chicago. Antoinette brought her sister Francine to the shrine to "help restore her sight.... Sam stood in the back of the church, watching them place the relics on Francine's closed eyes." She now sees; no operation was required, Sam was convinced it helped.

Sam operated the Italian Welfare Council for his wife. When she died in 1954 at their West Palm Beach home, Sam dissolved the council and gave the "assets of more than $400,000 to the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer," Walter Winchell's favorite charity. Winchell was the reporter to whom Louis "Lepke" Buchalter, the mobster, surrendered on August 24, 1939, in New York City. Winchell drove the car, with J. Edgar Hoover in the back seat. Lucky Luciano and Frank Costello thought that they had made a deal with Hoover. Yet three years later, on March 4, 1944, Lepke was executed in the electric chair at Sing Sing prison. Hoover had made no deal.

Sam was equally generous to his church, which he rarely attended. He was generous until Antoinette had her first affair in a rectory room with one "Father Joe," her spiritual counselor, selected by Sam. As Antoinette said, "He let a genie out of a bottle." She was following in her father's footsteps in her sexual conquests.

Through the efforts of a mutual friend, Sam shared the sexual favors of Judith Campbell Exner, who also shared her favors with a President of the United States.

Tom Renner and Antoinette Giancana take the reader on a tour of show business, paying calls on Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Sammy Davis Jr. and Jimmy Durante, as well as many other celebrities. Sam Giancana's longtime girlfriend, Phyllis McGuire, the singer, became hia "romantic interest."

In the book we learn that the FBI became "Sam's shadow." J. Edgar Hoover sent a memo to the then U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy concerning a connection between Sinatra and Joseph Kennedy Sr. We are told that Bobby Kennedy "destroyed Sam, just as he destroyed Sam's former friend, James Hoffa of the Teamsters Union."

Yeara later in 1981, another U.S. Attorney General, William French Smith, testified at the Nevada Gambling Commission for Sam Giancana's old friend Sinatra to get the Nevada gambling license that had been denied Sinatra for many years.

Sam Giancana worked with the CIA and his friend John Roselli in the "Central Intelligence Agency plot to murder Cuban dictator Fidel Castro." Roselli was later found murdered "in a bullet-riddled barrel in Florida waters."

Through Sam's connections, Antoinette meets almost everyone, including then Vice President Richard Nixon and his wife, as well as President Nixon's

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A defense attorney's view of the police war on drunken driving

How To Protect Yourself Against Cops In California and Other Strange Places.
By F. Lee Bailey
Briarcliff Manor, N.Y.: Stein and Day Publishers, 1982.
71 pp.

By James K. Dickerson
San Diego State University

F. Lec Bailey teatifies at his trial for drunken driving. Wide World Photo

On February 28, 1982, F. Lee Bailey, one of the foremost trial attorneys in the United States, was stopped in San Francisco for a moving traffic violation. However, he was subsequently charged with driving under the influence of an intoxicating agent (alcohol).

In the words of the author, "For having done no more than pass through a stop sign hidden behind a tree, I was struck by a uniformed police officer, handcuffed so tightly that my wrists turned black-and-blue, and clapped in jail for several hours, then subjected to the indignity of a strip search and cavity search, before I was able to post bond."

Bailey's arrest, of a type normally resolved in a two- or three-day court trial, lasted for three weeks. After great personal cost, both financially and emotionally, and with much unnecessary stress, he won an acquittal on the drunken driving charge.

He readily admits that he had consumed alcohol prior to his arrest. However, he focused his defense on the degree of deterioration of the alcohol level in the blood from the time he had consumed his last drink. There is a defined length of time necessary to "burn off" the ingested alcohol in relation to blood-alcohol content. This makes the amount one drinks during a specified time a prime concern to the driver, as regards his degree of influence by the alcohol.

Bailey states that he has long been aware of the problems caused by drunken drivers in the United Statcs, and has no sympathy for those who drive while drunk. Hc also observes that in response to drunken driving problems, state legislatures during 1980 and 1981 had been in com-

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Runaways and Non-Runaways in an American Suburb:

An Exploratory Study of Adolescent and Parental Coping

By Albert R. Roberts,
University of New Haven

"Refreshingly concrete and practical"

From the introduction by Albert S. Alissi

Published by The John Jay Press, 444 W. 56th St., New York, NY 10019.

$3.50 (pb)

Murphy:

Keeping idealism alive while professionalizing

Continued from Page 10
of curbstone justice.

Leading citizens, who should know better, patronize us by falling for the old line that the courts have handcuffed the police. The implication is that we are not capable of performing our duties within the boundaries of reasonable constitutional guarantees.

Policing will move toward professionalization when cops debate openly such issues as the best way to keep order on the streets or the disadvantages, and yes, advantages of the exclusionary rule or the hundreds of other issues which affect not only how we do our jobs but also the public welfare.

Professionalization means some drastic changes in the way we approach policing. And it is not a very original observation that police departments, like all bureaucracies, particularly government bureaucracies, are stubbornly resistant to change.

Often, the toughest resistance to change has come at the level of middle managers and administrators. For example, middle management obstructed and, in some cases, scuttled attempts to establish neighborhood team policing and similar reforms in police departments during the 1970's. The reason was team policing meant a decentralization of authority into the field and headquarters bureaucrata are crafty opponents of attempts to lessen their clout.

In the past, middle management contributed a significant degree of opposition to police department hiring of blacks and other minorities.

But, in the 1980's, middle managers and administrators can be the key actors in professionalization policing.

Here, let me contribute another observation.

If you cannot professionalize policing as quickly as you would like, you can at least move quickly to begin professionalizing police administration — because before policing can be professionalized, police administration must be professionalized. That simply means that day-to-day managers must be professionals before cops can.

What's to keep you from getting started? In too many departments, the chief of police will keep you from getting started. I refer to the chief of police who has spent his whole career obeying the traditions and folkways of the only department he has ever known; who has carefully calculated each step to the top, and who will be damned if he is going to let his managers subvert *his* department with a lot of crazy ideas labeled professionalization.

Professionalism to him means only one thing. It's the game he uses — such as publicizing the numbers of arrests and tickets his department accumulates — to disguise the bureaucratic inertia and waste of resources which afflict too many American police departments.

I'll digress for a moment. I can foresee the day, perhaps not too far off, when some smart entrepreneurs and venture capitalists decide that maybe a buck can be made providing municipal police services. After all, the private sector already is beginning to operate jails and prisons under government contract. If corrections, why not policing?

I have many serious reservations about turning over the local police function to businessmen, but I would welcome the occasional attempt. I would welcome the comparison between a lean, cost-conscious private operation trying to perform the same responsibilities as some bloated municipal police bureaucracies I know about. I would welcome the prospect of a little hot competition for the same business between an innovative entrepreneur and a hidebound police chief. I would welcome a private sector challenge to the excessive benefits and unreasonable appropriation of management prerogatives that are part of some police union contracts.

It might be interesting if occasionally a city council told a police chief to shape up his department or have it replaced by a private concern.

As I indicated, private business attempting to police our cities has many evident drawbacks, even dangers. Still, consider how the prospect would shake up the police chief who resists change.

How can middle managera promote change, promote professionalization in policing despite police chief resistance?

First, consider your tools. You have the education, the degrees, the brains. Use them.

Second, you have the skills, If you have advanced to sergeant, lieutenant, captain, deputy chief, you have learned some or many of the skills of the successful administrator.

Use them not to perpetuate the status quo, but to foster the professionalization, of police administration and, eventually, all of policing.

Third, you have a sense of idealism about policing, or had it when you entered policing.

In my experience, most police recruits enter policing with high hopes of serving their fellow citizens and doing their share to help the less fortunate. Too often, the system — the insular, cynical police system so resistant to change — wears them down and extinguishes their idealism.

I cannot stress enough the importance of retaining a sense of idealism about policing. We should always keep in mind that policing is a very honorable, a very high calling by which we serve our fellow citizens in ways crucial to sustaining and enhancing society. We control crime; we maintain order; we provide a wealth of vital services 24 hours a day.

What can be more noble than to perform our job well?

Bailey tackles Calif. cops on DWI

Continued from Page 15
petition to see who could pass the toughest new drunken driving laws.

As a result, Bailey says, there is the insidious phenomenon of police setting examples of their new hard line toward the drunken driver. The problem, as Bailey sees its, is that the police make the rules as to how those examples should be created.

Bailey lists a chronology of events leading up to his arrest, especially during the critical six hours prior to testing. He then describes his treatment at the hands of the police, and describes his subsequent trial.

His most important advice to the motorist is not to drive if even moderately under the influence of alcohol. For eacb drink consumed, it is necessry to wait one hour for the alcohol to burn off. A blood-alcobol level of .10 is generally accepted as that level at which it is illegal to drive.

In California, by statute, you are not guaranteed the right to legal counsel before taking a breath, urine or blood test to determine the level of influence. However, Bailey believes that if at all possible, one should insist on talking to an attorney without refusing to take the test, and to have a reliable witness present when the test is made.

Any of the three tests can be manipulated, Bailey contends, with the blood test the least accessible. Even blood generates its own alcohol in the breakdown process, and if the blood is not tested immediately there could be false indicators of alcoholic content.

Bailey believes that numerous innocent people are arrested for driving while under the influence, and that any and all drivers are liable to arrest and its negative effects. Therefore, all drivers should be aware of their state's laws, and how to handle themselves in a situation similar to his.

To further this belief, Bailey provides a chart showing the laws, levels of blood-alcohol content determining drunkenness, and the minimum and maximum sentences imposed by each state for infractions.

Dominant among the themes of "How To Protect Yourself" is Bailey's perception of the arresting officer, of the police in general, and of prosecuting attorneys who wish to build a reputation on drunken driving laws.

Bailey believes that only his position and notoriety caused his arrest after the officer struck him at the arrest site, and that his plight became known to the public only because he is a widely known public figure. He believes that many people are placed in the same situation who lack the funds, legal counsel and knowledge of their rights so as to prepare an adequate defense. As a result, they suffer the indignity in silence, and have their reputations ruined as a result.

Inside the Mafia with a royal flair

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friend and advisor Charles "Bebe" Rebozo, with whom she spends a night in Chicago.

This reviewer has been researching America's Mafia for more than 20 years, as well as teaching a university course on organized crime for the past five years. Tom Renner and Antoinette Giancana have told the finest personal story on the inside of the Mafia that I have ever read. Other Mafia writers should read it for content and style.

"Mafia Princess" is an excellent book. I give it the highest recommendation for teachers, students, criminal justice practitioners and the general public. It is a book for everyone, and will certainly be required reading in my college course.

Dantschisch:

Erring on the side of children

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to "domestics," they either arrested a parent or quieted the situation. This was determined by such factors as the law, departmental policies, prejudices, the officer's attitudes and training and the officer's perception of community values.

In too many cases, the law — the letter of it, not the spirit — prevailed. Although discretion existed, it was too often easier to just let the law take its course. Arrests were made or dad was kicked out for the night. Cops were not social workers unless they chose to be. Children, unless directly affected, were not considered in the solution.

In the 60's and 70's, along with better education and training programs for the police came some realization that the police role in domestic disturbances was a critical one. Many departments gave their officers training in crisis intervention, psychological motivation, and other aspects of the behavioral sciences. The watchword became peaceful resolution as opposed to the use of force or the law to solve a problem. Force and arrest became a last resort.

Today, as usual, the police are behind in terms of keeping up with changes in society. However, this is as it should be. It is not for the police to initiate societal change; rather, they must be flexible enough to react to the changes they encounter.

What, then, should the police role be today? At a time when violent crime and crime prevention preoccupy police thinking and practice, it is time to reexamine how the police deal with abuse in the home.

Unlike many violent crimes, child abuse is preventable. From the police point of view, it may be nothing more complicated than awareness. When an officer enters a home where there is verbal and/or physical abuse taking place, he should be aware of the possibility that there may be a child in the home who may also be a victim. How many times has the urgency or immediacy of a family dispute pushed the officer's attention solely towards the adult combatants, thus ignoring the possibility of even greater harm being done to a child?

Child abuse is learned behavior. We know that in a majority of cases, abusing adults were themselves abused as children. Learned behavior, in most cases, can be unlearned or changed. If the police officer can suggest to parents places they can go for help, some tragedies could be averted.

Finally, we should consider giving expanded authority to the police which would allow them to remove children temporarily from their homes when, in their judgment, the child's life or health may be endangered. This, of course, goes against our traditional position on the family and parents' rights and may pose some constitutional problems.

Good Samaritan laws have been enacted to permit citizens to report abuse without suffering legal consequences. Can we as a society dedicated to human rights, the greatest of which is life, fail to protect the most helpless among us? We will continue to make mistakes in judging and evaluating human behavior, but if we are to err, then let us permit the police to err on the side of the children.

Police officers are basically caring people. Let's give them the training and tools with which to fight this problem, which is, in the words of Dr. Judi-Ann Gerber, "a national disgrace."

Warrants to search, warrants to arrest

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mobilized." Thus, as in the present case, where the police have immobilized an automobile seized contemporaneously with the arrest of the defendant, the police have authority to conduct a warrantless search of that impounded vehicle.

(Florida v. Meyers, No. 83-1279, decision announced April 23, 1984.)

"Totality of Circumstances"

In a per curiam decision announced last month, the Supreme Court reaffirmed its decision in *Illinois v. Gates*, 103 S. Ct. 2317 (1983), that the "totality of the circumstances" is the proper standard to apply in determining whether there is probable cause for the issuance of a warrant. The *Gates* decision was a landmark case in that it completely abolished an unworkable two-pronged test that had been utilized whenever the affidavit in support of a search warrant was based on an informant's tip.

The present case arose on September 11, 1980, when a lieutenant in the Yarmouth, Mass., Police Department assisted in the execution of a search warrant for a motel room in West Yarmouth. The search produced several items of identification, including credit cards, belonging to persons who had recently been burglarized. Not found at the motel room were various gold, silver and jewelry items that were also taken in the burglaries.

Later that same day, the lieutenant received a telephone call from an unidentified female who said that there was a "motor home full of stolen stuff" parked behind the home of the respondent.

Based on this tip the lieutenant prepared an affadavit in support of a search warrant. The affidavit stated that the informant had not disclosed her identity because of her fear that the respondent would kill her. Following the telephone call the lieutenant went to the respondent's home where he observed the parked motor home.

While other police officers watched the motor home, the lieutenant prepared an application for a search warrant. In addition to setting forth the contents of the telephone conversation, he attached the police reports on the two prior burglaries, along with a list of the stolen property. A magistrate issued the warrant, and the subsequent search produced those items which the female caller had said would be in the motor home. The evidence seized from the motor home led to the respondent's conviction on multiple counts of burglary and receiving stolen property.

On appeal, the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts reversed the conviction, holding that the search warrant in this case had not been supported by a sufficient showing of probable cause. In reaching that decision, the Massachusetts court had improperly applied the overturned two-pronged test of probable cause.

In a carefully worded decision, the U.S. Supreme Court wrote that the Massachusetts court "misunderstood our decision in *Gates*." Continuing, the Supreme Court explained that the *Gates* decision had rejected the two-pronged test "as hypertechnical and divorced from the 'factual and practical considerations of everyday life on which reasonable and prudent men, not legal technicians, act.'" Citing the *Gates* decision, the Court urged that the "totality of circumstances" analysis is in step with the "practical common-sense decision" demanded of the magistrate faced with a warrant application.

Turning to the specifics of this case, the opinion noted that when examined in light of the *Gates* decision, the lieutenant's affidavit provided a substantial basis for the issuance of a warrant. Accordingly the decision of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts was reversed and the case remanded for further proceedings.

This case is an example of the Supreme Court taking the time to tell members of the state judiciary that tbe Justices will not tolerate a state court applying overruled law in the criminal justice area. In practice, this decision does not change the obligations of a police officer seeking to obtain a search warrant.

A police officer or legal affairs officer charged with preparing an application for a warrant based in part on informant's information should attempt to prepare the documents so the magistrate can see the full picture of why the warrant is being requested.

This decision in no way alters the fact tbat an impartial magistrate or judge must completely review the properly prepared application for a warrant, and then make the decision as to wbether the warrant will be issued based upon the showing of probable cause.

(Massachusetts v. Upton, No. 83-1338, decision announced May 14, 1984.)

Warrantless Arrests At Home

In a 7-to-2 decision, the Supreme Court announced that a warrantless, nighttime entry into a home to make an arrest for a civil, nonjailable offense was prohibited by the special protection afforded the individual in his home by the Fourth Amendment.

This decision came as the result of events that occurred on the rainy night of April 24, 1978. On that night the petitioner's car was seen being driven erratically. The car eventually swerved off the road and came to a halt in an open field, without causing damage to any person or property. A lone witness to this occurrence drove over to the car's resting place. There the petitioner asked the witness for a ride home. The witness told the petitioner that it would be better if he waited for someone to assist in removing the car.

Ignoring the witness's suggestion, the petitioner walked away from the scene. When police arrived at the scene shortly thereafter, they learned from the witness that the petitioner was either very inebriated or very sick. Checking the registration of the abandoned car, the police learned that the petitioner was the registered owner of the car, and that he lived just a short distance from the scene.

Without obtaining a warrant, the police went to the petitioner's home at around 9 P.M. Upon being admitted to the house by the petitioner's stepdaughter, the officer went upstairs to a bedroom where they found the petitioner lying naked in bed. The officers placed him under arrest for driving or operating a motor vehicle while under the influence of an intoxicant, a violation of Wisconsin statute §346.63(1). Violation of that statute as a first offense is considered under Wisconsin law to be a noncriminal violation "subject to a civil forfeiture proceeding for a maximum fine of $200." However, since this was the petitioner's second citation for driving while intoxicated during the past five years, the State filed a criminal complaint, punishable by imprisonment for up to one year and a fine of $500.

The petitioner moved to dismiss the complaint based on the fact that the warrantless nighttime entry into his home violated the Fourth Amendment. After making its way through the state courts, the U.S. Supreme Court ultimately ruled that the warrantless arrest did in fact violate the Fourth Amendment.

Justice Brennan, writing for the Court, cited the 1980 Supreme Court decision in *Payton v. New York*, 445 U.S. 573, where the Court recognized as a "basic principle of Fourth Amendment law that searches and seizures inside a home without a warrant are presumptively unreasonable," in the absence of probable cause and exigent circumstances.

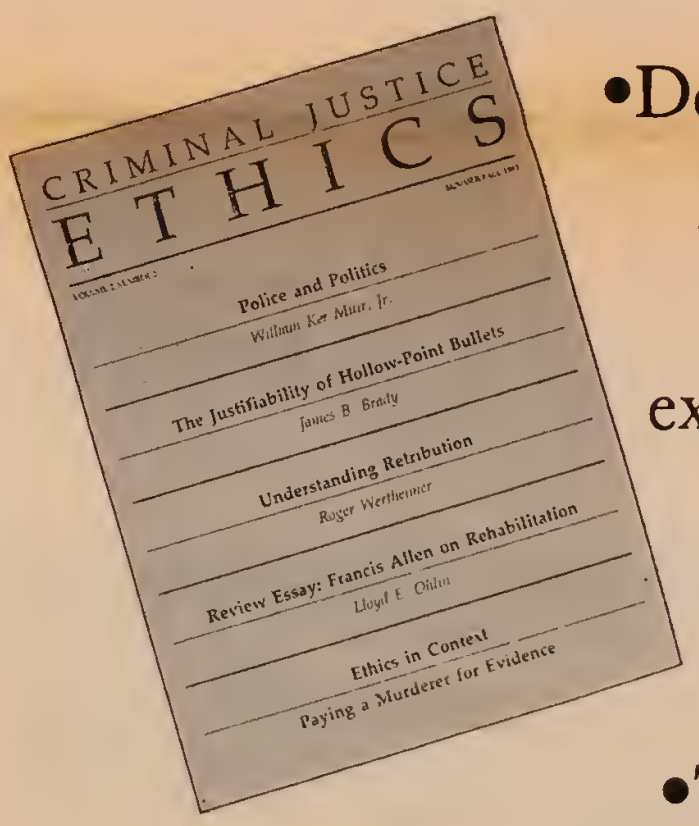
Exigent circumstances that have been recognized by the courts are the "hot pursuit" of a suspect, the need to prevent physical harm to the offender and the public, and the need to prevent destruction of evidence. In this case, the majority concluded that none of the exigent circumstances existed to justify the warrantless arrest in the petitioner's home.

In reaching its conclusion, the Justices wrote, "We note that it is difficult to conceive of a warrantless home arrest that would not be unreasonable under the Fourth Amendment when the underlying offense is extremely minor."

The effect of this decision is twofold. The Supreme Court herein articulates the rule that the Fourth Amendment is violated where there is the encroachment into the home of an individual without a warrant when that person is suspected of a minor offense.

Additionally, this decision may be read as a signal to the criminal justice community that the Supreme Court believes that the guarantees of the Fourth Amendment will be safeguarded where police officers first obtain warrants before effecting arrests or searches in a suspect's home. Despite strong pro-police decisions that have come down from the Supreme Court this past term, the Justices are consistently urging the police to follow the Fourth Amendment cases and obtain a search or arrest warrant before invading the sanctity of a home.

(Welsh v. Wisconsin, No. 82-5466, decision announced May 15, 1984).



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Jobs

Information Services Director. The Charlotte, N.C., Police Department has an opening for an Information Services Director to supervise and coordinate all activities of the records and analysis, communications, data processing and public information bureaus.

Applicants should have prior experience in police records systems, and have some knowledge of computer applications, systems design, and computer-assisted dispatch. Applicants should also be familiar with the laws and procedures governing the security of police records and tbe release of information. Applicants sbould have prior managerial and supervisory experience. Prefer B.A. or B.S. in computer science, business administration, public administration or other appropriate field. Salary range is $27,284 to $34,823 per year.

Send resume witb salary information to: Art Brown, Personnel Department, City of Charlotte, 600 East Trade Street, Charlotte, NC 28202.

Criminal Justice Faculty. York College of Pennsylvania bas a faculty (instructor) position vacancy in tbe criminal justice section of tbe Behavioral Sciences Department, beginning fall 1984.

Requirements include at least a master's degree in criminal justice or a related field. General practical experience in criminal justice is desirable. Tbis is a tenure-track, contractual nine-month position, with the opportunity of summer employment. Salary is negotiable.

To apply, send vita and a letter of application to: Martin S. Devers, Criminal Justice Coordinator, York College of Pennsylvania, Country Club Road, York, PA 17405. Closing date for applications is July 15, 1984.

Police Officers. The City of Portland, Ore., is recruiting police officers on a continuous basis.

Applicants must have completed 90 term hours (60 semester hours) of study at an accredited college or university, must be 21 years of age by the date of appointment, and must be U.S. citizens. Those candidates receiving a passing grade on the written examination (which will assess the skills, knowledge, abilities and personal attributes required for performance of the job of entry-level police officer) must be possess or be able to obtain an Oregon driver's license, and meet all applicable physical and personal character requirements.

Information about exam scheduling and applicant procedures may be obtained from: City of Portland Civil Service Board, 1220 S.W. 5th Avenue, Room 170, Portland, OR 97204. Telephone: (503) 248-4352.

Administrative Assistant to County Adminiatrator. Ontario County, N.Y., is seeking an individual to serve as first assistant to the county chief executive. Duties include supervision of all aspects of county programs, including fiscal operations, planning, program evaluation, personnel management and government reporting.

Candidates will be expected to possess broad knowledge of county government operations and needs, and demonstrate a proven record of accomplishment in prior work experience. Minimum qualifications include a bacbelor's degree from a regionally accredited or New York State-registered college and one year of responsible administrative or supervisory office or program management in a public agency or private business, or graduation from high school (or GED) and five years of responsible office or program experience, one year of which shall have been in a responsible administrative or supervisory capacity. Salary range is $39,500 to $46,500

Formal applications and further information may be obtained from: Mrs. Georgia C. Delaney, Ontario County Personnel Officer, Department of Personnel, 120 North Main Street, Canandaigua, NY 14424.

Administrative Services Director. The Largo, Fla., Police Department is seeking a civilian director for its administrative services section. The section is responsible for the preparation and control of a $5-million line-item budget, payroll, purchasing, central supply, fleet management for a 50-vehicle fleet, facilities and equipment maintenance and special administrative projects.

The director supervises six subordinate personnel, and should have a bachelor's degree in business or public administration, finance or a related field. A master's degree is preferred. Candidates should have at least three years experience in progressively responsible supervisory/administrative work or an equivalent combination of training and experience.

The position offers a competitive salary with executive benefit program, including I.C.M.A. deferred compensation, health, life and accident insurance, a state-supplemented education and salary incentive program (police only) and an excellent retirement system. Florida has no state income tax.

Submit detailed resume to: Chief of Police, Largo Police Department, P.O. Box 296, Largo, FL 33540. Application deadline is August 1, 1984.

Public Safety Communications Division Commander. The City of Largo, Fla., is seeking an experienced public safety professional to head its public safety communications division. The division is commanded by a police captain and is responsible for all facets of police, fire and emergency medical service communications within the City of Largo and surrounding jurisdictions using the city's communications services.

The individual chosen will be responsible for effectively supervising 25 subordinate employees, and must possess a bachelor's degree in law enforcement, business administration or a related degree supplemented with advanced technical law enforcement and management training. Candidates must possess or be able to obtain a valid State of Florida Certificate of Comparative Compliance for police officers, and must have a minimum of seven years experience in law enforcement with at least three years progressively responsible supervisory/management experience. A background in emergency communications with computer-aided dispatch system is highly desirable. The position is subject to future rotation between the Operations and Support Services Divisions as part of a career-development program.

The position offers a competitive salary with executive benefit program, including I.C.M.A. deferred compensation, health, life and accident insurance. Also provided are state-supplemented education and salary incentive program (police only) and an excellent retirement system, along with uniforms, clothing and cleaning. Florida has no state income tax.

Submit detailed resume to: Chief of Police, Largo Police Department, P.O. Box 296, Largo, FL 33540. Application deadline is August 1, 1984.

In-Service Training Research Specialist. A qualified individual is being sought to handle the design, development and implementation of adult education/in-service training courses, conferences, workshops and seminars. Individuals should have a demonstrated interest in ascertaining training needs, defining learning objectives and adjusting substantive content or instructional delivery to a wide variance in levels of sophistication and experience among in-service practitioners. Excellent writing skills and verbal communication skills are required. An associate's degree in law enforcement/adult education or their equivalent and at least three years experience in either field are required minimums.

Salary range is $22,000 to $28,000 per year, witb full fringe benefits, including vacation pay and pension plan.

To apply, send complete resume and transcripts before June 30, 1984, to: Patrick O'Shea, Director, North East Multi-Regional Training Inc., 971 Aurora Avenue, Aurora, IL 60505. Telephone: (312) 896-8860. An equal opportunity employer.

In-Service Training Operations Coordinator. An experienced police trainer is being sought to handle the decentralized delivery and coordination of approximately 200 separate conferences, workshops, seminars and training programs held each year for 6,000 in-service practitioners and civilian support personnel.

Applicants should have demonstrated interest in adult education/in-service programming for every level of responsibility; integrity in personal and professional relationships; excellent writing skills, and a pragmatic understanding of the staff concept application to multiple units of government and law enforcement administrators. An associate's degree in law enforcement/adult education or their equivalent and at least three years experience in either field are required minimums.

Salary range is $26,000 to $32,000 per year, with full fringe benefits, including vacation pay and pension plan.

To apply, send complete resume and transcripts before June 30, 1984, to: Patrick O'Shea, Director, North East Multi-Regional Training Inc., 971 Aurora Avenue, Aurora, IL 60505. Telephone: (312) 896-8860. An equal opportunity employer.

Bilingual Police Officers. The city of San Jose, Calif., is seeking police officer candidates who are fluent in both English and Spanish.

In addition to Spanish fluency, applicants must be between 21 and 35 years of age, be a U.S. citizen or permanent resident, possess 60 college semester units or 90 quarter units, and have vision of at least 20/50, correctable to 20/20.

Salary is $25,893 to $31,473 after four years, plus five percent for intermediate POST certificate and additional two and one-half percent for advanced POST certificate. Officers work a a four-day, 40-hour week. Equipment is provided, along with $400 yearly uniform allowance and paid medical and dental plans.

A three-day out-of-town selection process is available to applicants residing more than 100 miles from San Jose. Address all inquiries to: San Jose Police Dept., Recruiting Unit, P.O. Box 270, San Jose, CA 95103-0270.

Federal Protective Officers. The General Services Administration has career service positions available for Federal Protective Officers.

A written exam will be given on the first Monday of each month at the Office of Personnel Management, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. For further information, contact the GSA at (202) 472-1390.

Upcoming Events

JULY

7-10. Street Survival. Presented by Calibce Press, Inc. To be held in Mitchell, SD. Fee: $65.

8-12. Vehicular Homicide/DWI Conference. Sponsored by The Traffic Inatitute. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: $316.

9-11. Introduction to Mlerocomputer Workshop for the Pollce Manager. Presented by the Instituta of Police Traffic Management. Fee: $260.

9-11. Vldeo Surveillance Tecbniques. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: $275.

9-13. Level I Revolver Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: $376.

16-20. Level II Revolver Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be beld in Springfield, Ma. Fee: $450.

16-20. Internal Affairs/Deadly Force Workshop. Presented by Southwestern Law Enforcement Instituta. Fee: $200.

16-27. Criminal Intelligence Analysis. Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. To be held in Richmond, Va.

23-27. Pollce Discipline. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: $295.

23-27. Firearms Instructor Course. Presented by Smitb & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Fee: $450.

24-25. Street Survival. Sponsored by Calibre Press, Inc. To be beld in Topeka, KS. Fee: $66.

25-27. Recognition & Investigation nf Child Abuse. Presented by Sam Houston Stata University. Fee: $176.

28-29. Street Survival. Preeented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Charleston, SC. Fee: $65.

30-August 3. Breatbalyzer Maintenance. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Ma. Tuition: $426.

30-Aug. 3. Auto-Pistol I Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: $400.

AUGUST

5-7. Tire Focensics for tbe Accident Investigator. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: $250.

6-8. Introduction to Mlerocomputer Worksbop for Police Managers. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: $395.

6-10. Defensive Tactics I. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: $375.

6-10. Microcomputer Worksbop. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: $425.

6-10. Police Budget Workshop. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: $295.

6-10. Executiva Development Seminar. To be held by the Instituta of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: $295.

12-16. NDAA Summer Conference & Exhibitors Show. Presented by the National District Attorneys Association. To be beld in San Diego, Ca. If you care to participate, booth space will be $700 a booth.

Defensive Tactics II. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: $375.

13-17. Microcomputer Programming witb a Data Base Management System. Presented by Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: $550.

13-17. DWI Instructor. Sponsored by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: $295.

13-17. Flrearms Instructor Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: $460.

15-16. Mlcrocomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Instituta of Police Traffic Management. Fee: $150.

15-17. Sex Crlmes Investigation. Conducted by University of Delaware.

15-17. Small Computers in Criminal Justice Agencies. Presented by the Anderson Publishing Company. Fee: $285. To be held in Fort Mitchell, Kentucky.

15-17. Cause and Origin of Flres, Arson & Explosions. Presented by the National Association of Fire Investigators. To be held in Chicago, Ill. Fee: $150.

15-19. Analytical Investigation Methods. Presented by ANACAPA Sciences, Inc. Sponsored by the Georgia Police Academy. To be held in Atlanta, Ga. Fee: $395.

15-19. Crime Prevention/Loss Prevention in The Corporate Environment. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky.

17-18. Microcomputer Worksbop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Traffic Management. Fee: $150.

18. PSA-3 Day. Sponsored by Police Service Area No. 3 of the New York City Housing Police. For furtber information contact, Bill Liell at 876-6733.

20-22. Pressure Point Control Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: $175.

20-24. Level I Shotgun. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: $450.

20-24. Breatbalyzer Maintenance. Presented by Smith & Weason Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: $425.

21-24. Financial Investigative Techniques (Narcotlca Cases). Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy. Fee: $120.

21-24. Detention Center Management. Presented by the Institute for Court Management.

22-24. Police Fleet Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition: $375 members, $425 non-members.

22-26. Officer Survival. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

22-26. Collective Bargaining for Law Enforcement Agencies. Presented by International Association of Chiefs of Police. Tuition: $425 members, $475 non-members.

26-31. Auto Tbeft Training Seminar. Sponsored by the International Association of Auto Theft Investigators. To be held in Reno, NV. Fee: $70.

27-29. Public Information Officer: A Practical Approach. Presented by Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute. Fee: $250.

27-31. Level II Shotgun Instructor. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, Mass. Fee: $450.

29-September 2. Special Weapons and Tactics (SWAT). Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

29-September 23. Advanced Traffic Management. Presented by the Georgia Police Academy.

30-31. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press, To be held in San Diego, Calif. Fee $60.

SEPTEMBER

4-Oct. 12. Delinquency Control. Presented by the Delinquency Control Institute.

5-7. Officer Survival. Sponsored by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, MA. Fee: $350.

6-7. Street Survival. Sponsored by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Hartford, CT. Fee: $65.

10-11. Street Survival. Preeented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Warrensville Heights, OH. Fee: $65.

10-14. Level I Revovler Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, MA. Fee: $375.

10-14. VIP Protective Operations. Presented by Police International, Ltd. To be held in California. Fee: $645.

10-21. At-Scene Accident Investigation. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: $550.

10-Oct. 19. Polygraphist Training Program. Sponsored by The National Training Center.

12-14. Firearms Instructor Update. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, MA. Fee: $100.

14-15. Street Survival. Sponsored by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Minneapolis, MN. Fee: $65.

17-18. Security Semiaar. Sponsored by the Internationsl Association for Hospital Security. To be held in Atlantic City's Golden Nugget, NJ.

17-19. Computer Security for Security Professional. Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Atlanta, GA. Fee: 650.

17-21. Crime Scene Tecbnology. Presented by Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories. Fee: $300.

17-21. Level II Revolver Course. Presented by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, MA. Fee: $450.

19-21. Law Enforcement Tools. Sponsored by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston University.

19-21. Computer Crime. Presented by the International Associstion of Computer Crime Investigators. To be held in New York. Fee: $425.

20-21. Evaluating & Selecting Security Software. Presented by MIS Training Institute. To be held in Atlanta, GA. Fee: $450.

24-25. Managing tbe Unsatisfactory Employee in Law Enforcement. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: $220.

24-27. Chemical Agents. Sponsored by Smith & Wesson Academy. To be held in Springfield, MA. Fee: $350.

24-28. VIP Protective Operations. Sponsored by the Police International, Ltd. To be held in Washington, DC. Fee: $645.

24-28. Firearms Instructor Conrse. Presented by Smith & Wesson, Inc. To be held in Springfield, MA. Fee: $450.

24-Oct. 5. Technical Accident Investigation. Sponsored by The Traffic Institute. Fee: $500.

25-27. Legal Liability of Police Administrators. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: $330.

26-27. Street Survival. Presented by Calibre Press, Inc. To be held in Modesto, CA. Fee: $65.

26-28. Computer Crime. Sponsored by the International Association of Computer Crime Investigators. To be held in Washington, DC. Fee: $425.

26-28. Police Performance Evaluation and Appraisal Workshop. Presented by The Traffic Institute. Fee: $330.

30-Oct. 4. Police Firearms Instructors Conference. Sponsored by tbe International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors. To be held in Nashville, TN.

Directory of Training Sources

Academy of Security Educators and Trainers, Inc. ASET Suite, Executive Office Building, 825 E. Baltimore St., Baltimore, MD 21202.

ANACAPA Sciences Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. Tel.: (216) 368-3308.

Colorado State University, Department of Conferences and Institutes, Fort Collins, CO 80523. Tel.: (303) 491-6222.

Crime Prevention Coalition, Room 718, 805 15th Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20005. Tel.: (393-7141).

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) 247-1600

Delinquency Control Institute, University of Southern California, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007. Tel.: (213) 743-2497.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement, St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Frank A. Bolz Associates, Inc. 320 East 34th Street, Suite 1C, New York, N.Y. 10016.

Geurgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederate Ave., P.O. Box. 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tele: (404) 656-6105.

Institute of Police Traffic Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216

Insurance Society of Philadelphia, 737 Puhlic Ledger Building, Philadelphia, PA 19106. Tele: (215) 627-5306.

International Association of Auto Theft Investigators, 12416 Feldon Street, Wheaton, MD 20906. Tel.: (301) 946-4114.

International Association of Computer Crime Investigators, 100 Gough Street, Suite 8F, San Francisco, CA 94109. Tel.: (415) 342-3138.

Internstional Association for Hopital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. Tel.: (312) 963-0990.

International Association of Law Enforcement Firearms Instructors, P.O. Box 598, Brookline Village, MA 02147-0598. Tel.: (617) 734-0200.

Justice System Training Association, Box 356, Appleton, WI 54912. Tel.: (414) 731-8893.

Massachusetts Criminal Justice Training Council, 1 Ashburton Pl., Room 1310, Boston, MA 02108

McCabe Associates, 564 Broadway, Bayonne, NJ 07002. Telephone: (201) 437-0026.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

MIS Training Institute, 4 Brewster Road, Framingham, MA 01701. Telephone: (617) 879-7999.

National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. 60604. Telephone: (312) 939-6050.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration. University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National District Attorneys Association, 708 Pendleton Street, Alexandria, VA 22314. Telephone: (703) 549-9222.

National Intelligence Academy, 1300-1400 N.W. 62nd Street, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33309.

National Training Center, Richard O. Arther, 200 West 57th Street, New York, NY 10019. Tel.: (212) PL5-5241.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02157.

New York City Housing Authority, 3rd Police Service Area, Brooklyn North, 4 Auburn Place, Brooklyn, NY 11205. Tel.: (212) 875-5733.

Pennsylvania State University, S-159 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802

Police International Ltd., 7297-D Lee Highway, Falls Church, VA 22042. (703) 237-0135.

Police Officers Training Service, Soundview Avenue, Southold, N.Y. 11971. Tel.: (516) 765-5472.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines, Route Two, Box 342, Winchester, VA 22601. Tel.: (703 662-7288

Rockland Community College, Criminal Justice Institute 145 College Road, Suffern, NY 10901.

Ross Engineering Associates, 7906 Hope Valley Court, Adamstown, MD 21710

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminalistics Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Smith & Wesson Academy, 2100 Roosevelt Avenue, Springfield, Mass. 01101. Telephone: (413) 781-8300.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. Tel.: (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204

University of Delaware, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. Tel.: (302)738-8155

Virginia Commonwealth Universlty, 816 W. Franklin, Richmond, VA 23284. Tel.: (804) 257-1850.

Call for Awards Nominations

The Section on Criminal Justice Administration of the American Society of Public Administration is is seeking nominations tor its annual awards lo persons who have made outstanding national contributions lo the improvement ot criminal justice administration.

Forms and instructions for submitting nominations can be obtained from: Louis A. Mayo, Chairman, ASPA/SCJA Awards Committee, P.O. Box 4281, Jefferson Manor Station, Alexandria, VA 22303. Deadline for receipt ot completed nomination is September 30, 1984.

New York Institute of Security and Polygraph Sciences

Polygraph Training Course

Evening and Saturday course. For information, call: John Fitzgerald, (212) 344-2626, 82 Beaver St., N.Y. 10005.

NATIONAL LAW ENFORCEMENT EXPLORER CONFERENCE

Come to the Explorer Conference!

The 1984 Law Enforcement Explorer Conference will be part of the National Exploring Conference to be held August 6-11 at Ohio State University

- Role playing competitions!
- Demonstrations!
- Seminars!
- Exhibits!
- Leadership training!
- Pistol Shooting competition!

All Law Enforcement Explorers are invited to attend.

For more information contact.

Exploring Division
Boy Scouts of America
1325 Walnut Hill Lane
Irving, TX 75062-1296

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Stillborn airborne surveillance:

U.S. Customs wants the military to beef up its role in detecting drug smugglers. The Defense Department says no, Congress agrees and offers Customs more money. Customs is left with 1,100 drug-running planes slipping through a flimsy net. **On Page 1.**

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